Bombay Gazette
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THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,001—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th April	† ARABIA	7905	—	—
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	† MANTUA	10885	—	—
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MARMORA	10509
7th May	† CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	—	—
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June	INDIA	7911	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898	—	—
25th "	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	—	—
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th "	ARABIA	7903	—	—
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	due 23rd April	Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 1910
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 1910	" 21 "
†C City of Calcutta	7512	" 25 "	" 22 "
B Walton Hall	4931	" 25 "	May 5 "
C City of Manchester	5554	...	" 7 "
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 "	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	" 31 "
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single	550	420
	Return	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. El. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 7th Apr.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 8th Apr.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 11th Apr.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 11th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 9th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

6th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	x	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	20th May "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th April
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Forestl	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	& 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	" 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545	" 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	" 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	B. Cobol	6046	23rd April 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ......Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ...... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatta Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

CLEARANCE SALE OF NEW PIANOFORTES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., beg to offer the following pianos which have been used for demonstration purposes in their saloon, at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

The instruments offered are RELATIVELY NEW and some of them being SPECIMENS or SAMPLES of the BEST PIANOS, manufactured by the BEST MAKERS only, they become, therefore, very desirable or [illegible] pianos.

These pianos are at their best, being exceedingly brilliant and sensitively responsive to the most delicate touch.

We guarantee that all the pianos offered are absolutely new, and will retain their quality of tone and durability for many many years.

No idea of the unparalleled genuineness of this offer can be formed without a personal inspection of these beautiful pianos.

	Usual Price.	Redd. Price.
No. 164472. B[illegible] Vertical Strung, Upright Grand, 4ft. 11in. wide, 4ft. 3in. high...	1,100	910
No. 105234. B[illegible] Vertical Strung, Upright. A smaller piano than foregoing and most suitable as a District piano being of a small size. Width 4ft. 7in, height 3ft. 10in ...	750	625
No. 18753. Overstrung Steinweg Nachf. A grand instrument, most brilliant and a very great bargain. Width. Height ...	1,200	850
No. 7541. Paul Wagner's (Dresden), Upright Grand. A Piano guaranteed for the Bombay climate, perfect tone and perfect touch. Is a musician's Piano. Width 4ft. 11in., Height 4ft. 4in ...	850	680
No. 40850. Schiedmayer (J. and P.) Upright Grand. These pianos are well-known instruments in India and need no further recommendation from us. Width 4ft. 9in. Height 4ft. 2in ...	900	720
No. 143436. Overstrung, Upright, Grand piano by Marcks & Co., specially built for India and guaranteed so ...	650	550
No. 30737. Chase and Baker Player Piano, with all the latest improvements, a most perfect Player. With practice on this Player Piano you can become a skilled musician and make your musical performances interesting to your friends...	1,540	1,250
No. 28489. Concert Grand Overstrung Upright by Richard Lipp & Sons of Stuttgart. A piano specially built for India and is a most desirable piano for a musician ...	1,200	950
No. 51563. Needham Upright Concert Grand piano, specially built for India. In addition to the 2 pedals of the piano a third pedal when used converts the piano into a Clavier or Dummy piano ...	850	650
No. 13037. Standard Indian Horizontal Baby Grand Piano by Marcks & Co., Ltd. A beautiful Grand piano, specially built for Indian flats ...	985	780
No. 68600. Bluthner Horizontal Grand Piano, plain scale (not aliquot). Bluthner's pianos "ARE THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD" ...	1,700	1.360

BOMBAY AND POONA. **MARCKS & CO., LTD.,** MUSIC AND PIANO DEPARTMENT

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPOARTED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE

3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) ......Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ......Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree' Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	" 50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	" 50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	" 50	5	4
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		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	" 50	6	0
Perfectos Extra	" 50	4	0
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	8	0
" " Neuberg & Co's	" 50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	" 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage) ...	In 1 lb. Tins RS. 1-8 Per Tin.
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage) ...	
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage) ...	
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder) ...	
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages) ...	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage) ...	Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - -
Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED.

OFFICE MANAGER, who can work as Assistant to Manager of a large Printing Press. Capable and experienced man only need apply Box No. 50, care of this Paper.

NOTICE.

WANTED an experienced and competent GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER for the Bahadurkhanji H. S. at Junagadh, M. A. preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms to the DIRECTOR of Public Instruction, Junagadh.

NOTICE.

OFFERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2-30 P. M. of MONDAY the 11th April, 1910, for the PURCHASE of the following OLD ENGINES, which can be seen in the Deckyard:—

Engine, portable, large	1	No.
" " Round, Medium	1	"
" Vertical, Small	1	"

2. The Engines will not be permitted to be removed from the Dockyard unless the full amount offered shall have been paid. Delivery must be taken within 7 days from offer being accepted.

3. Offers must be made in Sealed Covers Superscribed "Offer for the purchase of Engines."

4. The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 13th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Thursday, the 7th April, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 17th March, 1910.

NOTICE.

I HAVE TAKEN OVER CHARGE of the BOMBAY OFFICE and DEPOT of Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd., as their Attorney.

WALTER D. GRAHAM,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

April 2nd, 1910.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE TOURNAMENT WILL START on SATURDAY, 9th April, 1910. Matches will be played on the 116th Mahrattas' Ground, Marine Lines Maidan and on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. All Matches will start at 5-40 P. M. (S. T.)

Season Tickets for the Tournament may be obtained from the undersigned, and also from the Hon. Secy., Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, and the Secretary, Y. M. C. A. 1st Enclosure Rs. 5, 2nd Enclosure Rs. 2-8.

Each season Ticket-holders will be entitled to bring in two Ladies free.

Daily Tickets will be issued on the ground, 1st Enclosure Re 1, 2nd Enclosure 8 annas. These daily Tickets will also include admission for two Ladies.

Ladies unaccompanied by Ticket-holders, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

MATHERAN.

COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY."

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to

E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road. BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

THE
LAST
Opportunity for seeing the Edison Co.'s grand film triumph
FAUST!
FAUST!!
FAUST!!!
which will positively withdrawn after Friday night
UNANIMOUSLY APPLAUDED
also 6 other Pictures.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL | ON SATURDAY, 9TH.

READ THE HAND BILLS
WATCH THIS SPACE TO-MORROW
FOR
SOMETHING INTERESTING.

GRAND EASTER DANCE.

THE BOMBAY GAS COY.'S
SOCIAL CLUB.

SATURDAY, 9TH APRIL, at 9-30 P. M.

Admission: Gents, Re. 1, and Ladies Free,

Tickets may be obtained from the Undersigned or at the Works on the night of the Dance.

A special service of Electric Trams will be run at the close.

VICTOR N. PINTO,
Secretary.

"Club Hall," Gas Works, Parel.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
APRIL, 8TH AND 11TH.
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF OSCAR WILDE'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.
Preceded at 9-15 P.M., by the Court Scene from (The late Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Success.)
THE BELLS
Will be given by SYDNEY T. PEASE,
assisted by
MISS ADA BRANSON (Mrs. Harry Barlow)
And a Company of amateurs.
ON FRIDAY, April 8th,
Complimentary Benefit to SYDNEY T. PEASE.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 11th.
The performance will be in aid of
THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2;
Gallery, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half Price to
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 Seats.
Box plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

AGAIN TO THE FRONT
THIS WEEK'S
GRAND PROGRAMME
THE LATE GUEST, Comic
GARIBALDINIAN VOLUNTEER
BOY Pathetic
DELHI with MOHURRUM FESTIVITIES.
EVIL SPIRITS AT GIRLS SCHOOL.
THE SLEEPING SICKNESS,
DON'T MISS THIS
A WONDER IN CINEMATOGRAPHY
AT THE FARM.—Pathetic
FOOLSHEAD AT THE BALL Comic.
This up-to-date prince of Foolscaps you in roars of laughter.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,
CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST; one working on "Hamond" preferred. Apply Box No. 51, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—GOANESE or MADRASEE VALET, for Parsi Gentleman, starting for Europe, 16th April. Must be smart, good sailor and have travelled in Europe. Apply Box No. 616, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO BILL COLLECTORS, who can give security of Rs. 500 each. Apply, GENERAL MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED.—By European firm, experienced and influential SALESMAN for Prints. Good prospects. Only first class men need apply to No. 69, care of this Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4 3⅛d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

• The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills [illegible] Beetles, etc.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES:
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS,
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.
By Appointment to H: E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS. CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast,
Tiffin,
Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour,
The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
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Prices on Application.

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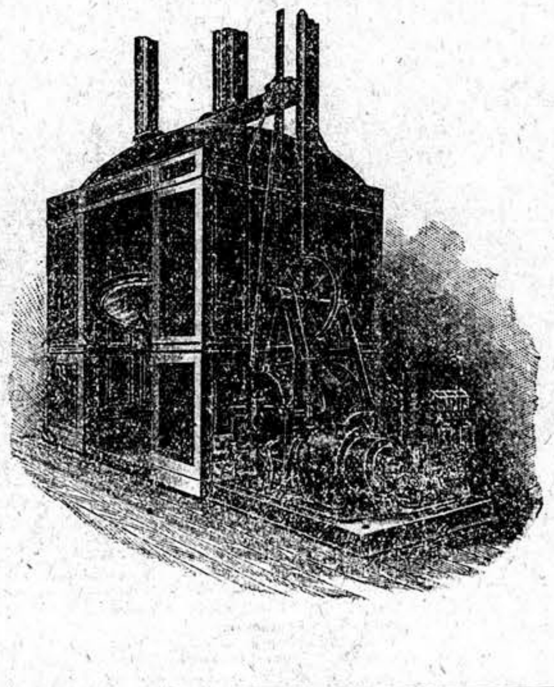
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

STEVEN'S LIFTS.



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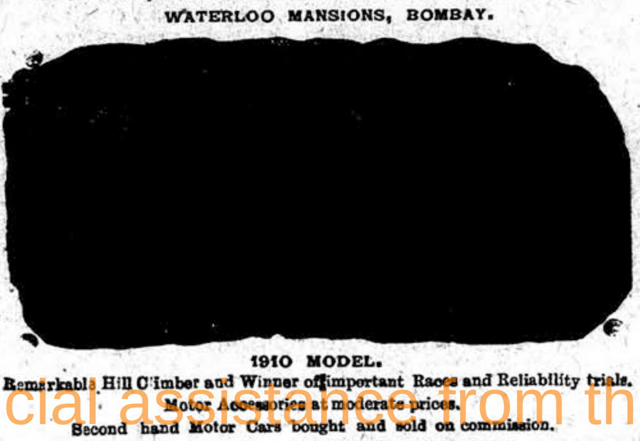

1910 MODEL.
Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of important Races and Reliability trials.
Motor Accessories at moderate prices.
Second hand Motor Cars bought and sold on commission.
Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.
TRAINING OF CHAUFEURS A SPECIALITY.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded.	£4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	"	81,349
Annual Income ...	"	1,406,762
Assets ...	"	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr. Northampton) ENGLAND

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A MOTOR DRIVER, for the Bhavnagar State, having a practical knowledge of some years to drive several kinds of Motors, such as Fiat, Napier, Regent, Albion, DeDion, Darracq, Steam Car, &c. Apply with Testimonials, before the 15th of April, to the

DIWAN SAHEB
of Bhavnagar.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
MESSRS. DENISON & CO,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why dainty-scented, greaseless

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MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Pos
Yearly ...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly ...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly ...	[illegible]	6

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 5.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 81 3-8+1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25'25+0-1-2
Rentes 3 per cent... ...	... 98-3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20'49 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot...	... 24 1/16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence ...	... 24 1/16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver. Steady buyers at the price.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	... 63 1-8+1-16
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ...	... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th March, 1910.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ ...	125,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	... 95 11/16+3-16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	... 3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ...	... 77'9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans... ...	... 2 5/8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	... 3 3/4 —1-8

MANCHESTER, April 5.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	... 10,000 Bales
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. day's Sales of East Indian	... 50
Do. day's Imports ...	... 10,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	Fair demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	Quiet but Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	... Quiet.
Mid Americans	... 7'92—12
Egyptian F. G. F.	... 16 1-16—1/16

Cotton Delivery	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7'31	7'58	7'53
	—12	—13	—13
Mid. Uplands	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
	7'48	7'22	6'81
G. O. C.	—13	—12	—13
	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Liverpool	6'63	6'55	6'54
	—13	—12	—12

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 5.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	13,000
Do. Last year	23,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	1,000
Futures at New York...... May 14'23 —27	Declined owing to longs unloading & bearish private crop report.
Do at New York...... July 14'11 —28	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 14'55—25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 1-2—1/8
Demand Bills	... 4'87 7/8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 52 3/8—1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	...14 11-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Dull.
Futures at New Orleans ...	—May 14'07—24
Do. at New Orleans ...	...July 14'17—25

LONDON, April 5.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	... 5 16-32
F. G. Bengal	... 5 20-32
Fine Bengal	... 5 24-32
Good Oomra	... 6 10-32
F G Oomra	... 6 14-32
Fine Oomra	... 6 18-32
Good M G Oomra	... 6 10-32
Fine M G Oomra	... 6 18-32
Good Broach	... 7 8-32
F G Broach	... 7 13-32
Fine Broach	... 7 18-32

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 61 1/2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports —Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ... 38 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I F. 38 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 48 3/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... 44 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 65 1/2
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17-9 3-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 11-5 1-2 Done.

ARRIVALS.

"Bohemia," "D Balduino" and "Alala."

BOMBAY, April 6.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 23-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d, to 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight. There was very little inquiry for demand.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Forward ...	1s. 4 9-32d. May
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 7/16d
Francs 3 m/s „ ...	... 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 139 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 129 3-4
„ Shanghai ...	... 173 1-4
„ Japan ..	... 149 1-4

The market is firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government paper market is firm and opened at 94-4 ready and 94-6 forward. Calcutta advices being firmer the prices gradually improved to 94-6 and 94-8 respectively at which rates there were buyers at the close.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London declined 1-16 both for ready and forward and was quoted at 24 1-16 and New York was also 1-8 down, and was quoted at 52 3-8.

The Local Gold market remained quiet but steady. There was very little upcountry and local demand and prices for National and Chartered Banks advanced by quarter of an anna and others having less demand, remained unchanged. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices are well maintained.

Silver opened at Rs. 70-8-0. The London market had declined and private advices from Home reported the tone of the market steady. Our market remained easier and there being sellers, forwards closed at Rs. 70-6-0. The demand for ready was due and about 50260 packages changed hands.

GOLD.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsatt...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	70	3	0
17 Penny ready	70	2	0
Local per tola	0	10	9
First Settlement	70	6	0
Second „	70	10	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—London prices were 1-8 down, but the demand for ready was dull, and there being sellers for forwards, prices declined two annas. Tone—Quieter.

Rapeseed:—London market declined 1-4. Enquiry was very poor, and prices declined one to two annas. Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed:—There was very little demand, and prices declined an anna. Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed:—Gingelyseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, and Mowraseed, steady. Prices were unchanged.

Wheat:—The London market remained unchanged. There was practically no business, and prices were easier. Tone—Quiet.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 11
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 10 9
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 14
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 10
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 12
Poppyseed ...	... „ 10 10
Castorseed ...	... „ 36-8 to 37 8
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 12
Maize	... „ 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... „ 40 to 44
Mustardseed ...	... „ 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 39 to 49
Khandesh Howri Gulburga do. Kalbur do. Itarsi do.	„ 47 to 48
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	„ 43 to 47
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	„ 41 to 42
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	„ 40 to 41
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	„ 42 to 44
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	„ 49 to 53
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	„ 39 to 40
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	... „ 37 to 39
Hard Red... ...	... „ 33 to 35
Cottonseed ...	— „ 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th April:—

Wheat	21,937 cwts
Linseed	46,007 „
Rapeseed	25,922 „
Gingellyseed	9,135 „
Poppyseed...	853 „
Groundnuts	2,285 „
Castorseed...	4,714 „
Rice	6,189 „
Myrabollams	9,418 „
Cottonseed...	52,949 „
Mowraseed...	1,287 „
Gram	9,457 „
Joowar	772 „
Maize	854 „

SHARES.

Maneckji Petits opened at Rs. 2,750, dropped to Rs. 2,700, advances to Rs. 2,830, and again at the close have declined to Rs. 2,745¾ for May settlement. Davids have kept unchanged at Rs. 382 1-2 for May.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,480
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

Crescent	83 3-4
David	382 1/2
Kohinoor	667½1-2 May
Maneckji Petit	2,745 May
New Great Eastern —	155

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton...	130
New Mofussil...	770

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co... ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	138
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	95
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	160
Bombay Flour Mill	1,020
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref	285
Colaba Land & Mill	1,050
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate..	19
Treacher & Co	560

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Dholka	117
Ahmedabad-Prantej	382 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	453 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 12 to 13 points down and New York declined 25 points; also New York futures were 25 to 27 down. Our market at Colaba was easier and the demand for ready was poor and there being sellers for forwards, prices for ready lots declined from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Broach ginned good opened at Rs. 303, declined to Rs. 300 at which rate some business was reported and closed at Rs. 302.

Both Mills and Experters have done very little business.

Bales.			Rs.
500	Volkart Bros	...Sawgin	... 330
200	Finlay Muir	...Miraj	... 320
300	Bussan	...K. Comptah	... 330
500	Gaddum & Co	...Khandeish	... 282/286
200	Japan T Co	...Parbhani	... 300
200	Gold Mohur	...Amraoti	.. 265
300	Assur Mill	.. Broach	... 347
500	Gaddum & Co	... do	...345/348
300	Glazebrook	...Khandeish	... 282/285
200	Tata & Co	...Akola	... 303
500	W Wolf & Sons	...Bengal	...268 272

We quote:—	Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 266
„ Good	... 254
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 283
„ Good	... 271
Sind Punjab Fine	... 283
„ Good	... 268
Khandesh Fine	... 288
„ Good	... 280
Amraoti Fine	... 303
„ „ Good	... 295
Akola Knangaum Fine	... 304
„ Good	... 298
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 308
„ Good	... 300
Yeotmal Fine	... 314
„ Good	... 306
Nagpore Fine	... 319
„ Good	... 311
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 322
„ Good	... 314
Methia Fine	... 290
„ Good	... 282
Broach Gin Fine	... 348
„ Good	... 344
Sawginned Fine	... 334 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	... 332 „
Westerns „	... 320 „

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th April:—

Khandeish	878 Bales.
Central India...	2,301 „
Barsi and Nagur	280 „
Berar	1,120 „
Central Provinces	1,416 „
Oomras...	6,275 „
Dholera	2,507 „
Broach...	3,101 „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	4,288 „
Westerns	80 „
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	248 „
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	660 „
Sind	......
Persian	52 „
Total ...	17,218 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales...	8,000
Total Imports	7,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.—May.	... 7'55— 6
May—June	... 7'52— 6
June—July	... 7'47— 6
July—Aug.	... 7'42— 6
Aug.—Sept.	... 7'16— 6
Sept.—Oct.	... 6'25— 6
Oct.—Nov.	... 6'57— 6
Nov.—Dec.	... 6'50— 6
Dec.—Jan.	... 6'48— 6

FREIGHT.

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	... 15 6	... 16 0
Dunkirk ...	... 15 6	... 16 0
Havre	... 16 0	... 16 6
Hull	... 15 6	... .
Liverpool ...	... 15 6	... 16 0
Marseilles ...	... 15 6	... 16 0
Genoa	... 15 6	... 16 0
London	... 15 6	... .
Hamburg ...	... 16 0	... 16 6
Trieste ...	... 17 0	... 18 0
Venice... ...	... 17 0	... 18 0
Open Ports ...	... May-June	... 15 6

There is not much demand but sellers are firm.

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21...	Rs.55 10
	28...	„ 56 8
	35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.55 10
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42	Rs.45 12
	49 56	„ 46 0
Tin Ingots.	...	„ 41 4
Spelter S M M M J G	...	„ 18 14
Georgeshutte ...	...	„ 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	„ 49 0
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	„47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, April 6.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Bundles ...	...	5,265	3,475

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4 Bundles ...	...	10,000	...
2 do ...	...	3,600	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
National Bank of India Ltd	Waroonga	Linga
S. A. M. Meer ...	Dwarka	Busreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th April, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	100	1,14,233
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	56	64,646

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£25,380,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 31st Mar. 1910, by Council Bills*........	£27,671,621
Amount remitted in excess of Estimate	£ 2,291,621

*Of this sum £3,090,000 and £1,000,000 have been taken respectively to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve and the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 61 bales wool, N Geculdas; 13 bales wool, G Gangudas; 16 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 66 cwt condiment, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 350 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 50 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ld; 18 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 14 bales wool, N Peerchand; 100 cwts olibanum, S Cooverji and Co; 70 bales cotton, T Morrison and Co; 27 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales wool, T Chimandas.

City of Calcutta s—1,825 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—75 cwts dry ginger, J M Rahimtoola; 60 cwts coffee, James Finlay and Co; 158 cwts old rubber, Bell Buss and Co; 5 cwts fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 315 cwts turmaric, J Nurhram; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2 bales carpet, S J Tallery and Co; 10 cases ganja, M Jafferbhoy; 106 bales skins and 8 bales carpet, W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales skins. B Ismail.

Bellucia s—1,493 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, King King and Co; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 100 cwts kajoo, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSIELLES.

George M Embiricos s—30 cwts teelseed and 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—35 cwts condiments and 5 cwts Bombay ducks, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 1,006 cwts myrabolums, A Khimji.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hindoo s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR UDDEWALLA.

Hindoos 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Harcroft s—65,660 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Iddesleigh s—39,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 83,775 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

Melville s—500 cwts dillseed, Baur and Krause; 8,024 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co.

Hindoo s—75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkert Bros; 24,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dartmouth s—880 bales cotton, Prier-de-Saone and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Redbridge s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Culna s—660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed and 3,000 cwt rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co; 300 cwt buffalo horns, E Mahomed, 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kyafels s—15 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—220 bales cotton, Glazbrooke and Co 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 211 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—100 casks skins and 19 bales skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Castello s—25 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Ellerslie s—2,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co Ld.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—150 cwt gum coarse, 75 cwt gum; olibanum, A H Mawji and Co; 1,300 bales cotton; W Wolf and Sons; 250 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—2,550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 350 bales twist, D D Curranee and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lang Bank s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,400 bales cotton, M B Kaishi;

Bing Maru s—21 cwt Hadcurdki and 15 cwt gum, M M Essabhoy.

Delhi s—4,200 bales cotton, S J David and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUNKERLEY—April 6, at West Ville, Colaba Reclaimation, the wife of Wm. Dunkerley, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COOKE—April 2, at Coromandel, Kolar Gold Field, the wife of H M A Cooke, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAVILLE—SMITH—March 16, at St. Thomas Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Revd Father Van De Mergel, S J, Mr. Bertini Lemoine Aliard Laville to Mary Norah, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs J Harry Smith.

DEATHS.

FREEBORNE—April 3, at 35/1, Ripon Lane, Calcutta, Araminta, wife of John Henry Freeborne, aged 45 years.

MORRISON—Good Friday, at Dinapore Cantonment, Ethel Grace Emma, child of Ethel Gordon and the late Malcolm C Morrison, of Bhagalpur, aged 23 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Jivraj Balu Spinning and Weaving Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings 11-30 a.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Co's meeting. Elphinstone Circle 2-30. p.m.
The Mind. Co-operative stores Ordinary General Meeting, 2-50, Kalbadevi Road, 5-40 p.m.
Bombay Educational Conference, Elphinstone High School. 12 a.m.
Special general meeting of Hindu Union Club in honour of the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, 6 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's meeting, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Acquire honesty, seek humility. practise economy, love fidelity."

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p. m.

Vaccination Facilities.—A temporary vaccination station will be opened on the verandah of the Ladies' Gymkhana, Ridge Road, for the benefit of the residents of Malabar Hill and their servants. Vaccination will be performed there daily between 8 to 10 (Standard Time) every morning from Thursday, the 7th April, until further notice. It is hoped that the residents on the Hill will make use of the facilities offered.

Police Notice.—Article of native clothing, empty tin trunk, gent's straw hat, leather handbag, scissors, etc., portion of a motor-car lamp, a book "Code of Civil Procedure," silver chain, ear-pick, and keys, Curzon topi, A. G. C. Note, 13 copper and brass utensils, a tweed cap, a cast iron coupling, an umbrella, a bunch of keys, and a coloured handkerchief, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. this evening:—

March	......Des Monjicks	......Renelle
Rhapsody	...Slavonic	......Friedemann
Serenade	...The Warblers	......Perry
Selection	...Veronique	......Messager
Valse Lehte	..Rouge et Noir	......Lotter
Selection	...Dear Little Denmark	......Rubens
Czardas	......Ungarischer Schafertanz	...Gung'l

Piecegoods Merchants' Garden Party.—The Piecegoods Merchants of Bombay held a very enjoyable garden party on Tuesday evening at the "Sanger Mehel," the property of Mr. Bhagwandas Sawji, at Malabar Hill, with the object of congratulating the Hon. Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey and the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji on the honours recently conferred upon them by Government. The bungalow was profusely decorated with flags, bunting and bannerets, interlaced with strings of sweet-smelling flowers. A string band was provided for the amusement of the guests, as well as a gramophone in the lower hall. In the upper hall, Mr. Damoder Jugmohundas Master amused the guests with highly classical Hindustani music. The guests of the evening were honoured by the members of the committee as they arrived in their motors, and were escorted into the upper reception hall, where an enthusiastic ovation awaited them. Mr. Madhavji Thackersey was called in the chair and spoke of both the guests in highly eulogistic terms, enumerating the many public services they had rendered in a variety of directions during the long course of years. Appropriate replies were made. On the motion of Mr. Girdhardas Jaithabhoy thanks were voted to the Chairman and the owner of the bungalow; and the proceedings terminated after refreshments.

THEFT OF BOOKS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged one Bhana Daji with the theft of eleven books, collectively valued at Rs. 25, belonging to his master, Mr. Harry Hamilton Bowen, residing at the Colaba Reclamation. The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Bowen, received certain information, in consequence of which he went with the police to a second-hand booksellers' shop near the Great Western Hotel and found eleven books there, which he identified as his. He had not given permission to anybody to dispose of the books. The accused pleaded guilty, stating that he took the books as he thought they were useless and sold them for ten annas. He also admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISAPPEARANCE OF POSTAL PARCELS.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Police in Bombay and Ahmedabad are busy investigating into the circumstances under which four insured parcels containing gold bars valued at Rs. 61,600 have suddenly disappeared.

The fact so far disclosed show that the parcels were forwarded on the 4th instant by the Bombay General Post Office for the addressee in Amritsar. The postal bag containing these parcels was duly handed over to the Post Guard at Ahmedabad. The bag was in charge of a Mail Guard, Gowrishunker M. Bhatt, who had placed it, with other mail articles, in a reserved third class compartment and he was the sole occupant of that compartment. He had not to open the bags while travelling, his duty being only to look after them. At Ahmedabad the Mail Guard handed these bags over to another man, Bulwantrao, who before taking them in his charge inspected the seals and satisfied himself that the seals were intact. Clear receipts of the bags being in good condition were mutually obtained. The Mail Agent at Ahmedabad had also examined the bags and seals, and had found nothing unusual. The bags were subsequently transferred to the Mail Guard Mithalal with other mail bags for Rajputana. These bags travelled in charge of Mithalal in the R. M. Railway in an intermediate compartment reserved for this propose. On reaching Amritsar, the parcels were opened and it was found that their contents were gone.

The matter was at once reported to the police and a joint enquiry was held by the Postal and Police authorities at Ahmedabad, but up to this time no trace of the missing bars is found. The parcels are said to have been considerably underinsured.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Campaign against Malaria.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

MOTOR WAGONS.

The Committee considered a letter from Messrs. John R. Minnitt, Ltd., Agents for the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co., Ld., of Leeds, in which they offered to supply two motor refuse-carts for Rs. 18,000.

The Committee also considered a letters from Messrs. Schlechtendall and Kohler in connection with the matter of motor wagons.

It was resolved to forward the letters to the Commissioner for consideration while submitting proposals for the purchase of additional motor wagons for the removal of town sweepings.

MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

The Committee considered the following ad-interim report of the Sub-Committee regarding the question of filling in or hermetically covering wells containing anopheles mosquito larvæ:—By desire of the Sub-Committee Dr. Charles H. Bentley, M.D. C.M., D.P.H., on special duty, and secretary, Malaria Investigation Committee, was good enough to attend their last meeting with a view to facilitating the discussion of the subject. Excluding certain localities where special conditions exist, Dr. Bentley attributes the existence of malaria in the city, mainly, if not solely, to the wells. He therefore considers that there are only two alternatives before the authorities, either to let malaria alone or to adopt measures for dealing effectively with the wells containing anopheles larvæ. The wells in the city may, however, be divided into two classes: (1) wells which are inside houses mostly shut out from light and air, and (2) wells situated at some distance from the houses or in the open. In Dr. Bentley's opinion the wells of the first class are the most dangerous and he is of opinion that such of these wells as contain anopheles larvæ must either be filled up or hermetically sealed. It is understood that nearly one-half the number of such wells in Fort North are not even used and that if covered up they will not cause any inconvenience. As regard the wells of the second class, Dr. Bentley is of opinion that it is not quite necessary to have these wells closed altogether or to insist on pumps being provided for drawing water instead of trap doors. He considers that if they are stocked with suitable fish and kept clear from floating matter and rubbish they will not constitute any great danger to the public health from the point of view of malaria. As regards the species of fish that can be relied upon for the destruction of the mosquito larvæ, Dr. Bentley is of opinion that turtles as a matter of fact do not destroy the larvæ. The required species can, however, be obtained from the mainland, Marole for instance. Dr. Bentley is of opinion and the Sub-Committee concur with him that it would be a very good thing to have a small staff for the purpose of finding out such fish and for stocking the wells with the same under the orders of the Health Officer. Concurring generally in the views expressed by Dr. Bentley the Sub-Committee beg to recommend that having regard to the fact that Dr. Bentley does not consider it necessary to adopt stringent measures in all cases, and having regard to the requirements and religious susceptibilities of the people, the Standing Committee should proceed first to deal with the most objectionable cases. The public should be informed that the Standing Committee would proceed to take action in respect of such of the wells inside the houses as have anopheles larvæ and the Commissioner may be asked to place before the Committee lists of the worst cases which in his opinion require action, with particulars as to whether the owners of those wells require them for use. Sub-Committee beg to suggest that on receipt of such lists from time to time either the Standing Committee or their Sub-Committee should inspect each case as expeditiously as possible. The Sub-Committee find that notices have been already served in respect of several wells and objections have been received in respect of several cases. In view of the opinion of Dr. Bentley already stated and the line of action recommended by the Sub-Committee, it seems desirable that further proceedings in such cases should be stayed, the Commissioner being requested to exclude the most objectionable cases in the lists which he may be requested to furnish as suggested in the foregoing paragraph. The Sub-Committee also beg to suggest that a report be obtained from the Health Officer as to the species of fish that could be depended upon for effectively destroying anopheles larvæ, the places from which they could be obtained and the cost of stocking the city's wells with such fish."

The report was signed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Mr. A. M. Tod, Col. M. Collie, and Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal.

The Health Officer in a letter to the Commissioner said:—"With reference to anti-malarial measure and the resolution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee and the sub-Committee, I now ask for the Commissioner's instructions on the following: In their resolution of 14th of February, 1910, the Corporation decided that the prevention of malaria would be achieved by a wise policy of persuation and asked the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to issue instructions to the Health Department that in carrying out its malarial campaign it should avoid by all means in its power hurting the religious sentiments and feelings of such of the owners of houses as happen to have wells in their premises. Do the resolutions referred to include the whole work of malaria prevention and mosquito destruction or only wells in houses and temples which claim to be exempted because of religious customs? At present action has been stayed as we cannot insist on any well, tank, cistern, &c. being covered and we are at a standstill and the work already done if not followed up at once will be thrown away. Very few will voluntarily cover up such places. We are now instructed by the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee to bring to the notice of that body only wells in houses which are dark, dirty and unused and contain mosquito larvæ the Sub-Committee will visit them and decide upon what action is to be taken. Assuming that the Committee would visit six wells a week and they resolve that action should be taken by the Health Department, by the time the sanction of the Standing Committee is obtained and the law set in motion and the decision of the Magistrate arrived at, the particular wells will be able to breed wells and multiply mosquitoes and infect other wells in the vicinity. There are some 3,000 wells in A. and C. Wards, the majority inside houses; and if 3 out of the six are covered as the result of these visits, it will take many years to protect Bombay from malaria, and it is not easy to see what progress can be made in stamping out malaria at this rate. Under Section 61 of the Municipal Act it shall be incumbent on the Corporation to take measures for the prevention and checking of the spread of dangerous diseases, while under section 381 the Health Officer asks for sanction of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to carry out their duties. Am I to understand that in spite of all that has been said and done regarding malaria, now that we have had the advice of a special officer appointed for the purpose who has been working in Bombay over 12 months, and distinctly says that wells are the only source of malaria in Bombay and that nothing short of covering the wells will be effective, and that houses containing such wells would be made 'U. H. H.' that we are to do nothing?"

It was resolved to approve and adopt the report and to send a copy thereof to the Commissioner for necessary action and information of the parties concerned.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

After Appellate Side Work is Over.

Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

21-09 Shamrao M and H Warnbai vs Jenabai Smetham B and Co.

Testamentary Suit 1709 Wadia G and Co B N Vatcha Ghandy vs S Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.

73-10 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mehrambai widow and others Khunderao L and M and Smetham B and Co.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam—Lisle and Co and Matubhai J and M.

502-07 Smetham B and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Raghavayya S and N and Edgelow G W and Co.

1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalchrazi a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Motichand and D.

995-09 Captain and V R O Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

509-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faig Al Kan valad Mirza Laheb Ali Kan vs Pestonji M Heerasur Shamrao M and H

650-03 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mill Ltd vs Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet Mulla and Mulla.

570-08 Sabnis and G Mahomed Hussein Barbaray vs Aishabibi widow and others F F Povri Captain and V and Shamrao and M and H

332-02 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Fardoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Fardoonji another Unwalla and Co.

365-08 Daphtary F and D J Sardarmat the firm vs H O Coates and another In person.

158-10 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Jamsetji R and D.

907-08 Mulla and M A B Cursundas and Co a firm vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co and Edgelow G W and Co.

620-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Dady Limji Batliboi vs Shirinbai widow Wadia G and Co.

392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ltd and another Little and Co.

562-09 The A Ghandy Briehmohundas Balinam and others vs The New Moffusal Co Ltd and another Crawford and Co.

259-09 Madhowji K and C Motivala vs Goculdas Damodar and another Jamsetji R and D

1074-09 Raghavayya B and N Bhimabai widow vs Govindji Vesram Wadia G and Co.

556-09 Chimis M and M V Ranchordas vs Bai Jamnabai widow Raghavabya B and N

Testamentary Suit 18-09 Raghavayya B and N Navi vahu alias Gungubai widow vs Shamkorebai widow and another Shamrao M and H.

979-09 Raghawayya B and N, Navivahu alias Gungabai widow vs Shamkorebai widow and another Shamrao M and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Dismissal.

156 03 Shamrao M and H Woo Yen Thing vs R S Talati and others Unwalla and P Ardeshir H D and Co and Edgelow G W and Co.

950-09 Ardeshir H D and Co R D Sethna vs Ramgopal Hiralal another Bicknell M and R Malvi H M and R and Edgelow G W and Co.

For Consent Decree.

820-01 Edgelow G W and Co S Gangaram and others vs R S Talati and others Unwalla and P and Ardeshir H D and Co.

835-01 Ardeshir H D and Co Nawazbai widow vs R S Talati and others Unwalla and P and Edgelow G W and Co.

244-13 Ardeshir H D and Co C J Essa vs Fateh Mahomed Jooma Essa and others Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

18-10 Crawford B and Co The Bombay Motor Car Co Ltd vs Flora Sassoon Captain and V part heatd.

Long Causes.

1060-09 Thakurdas and Co S R Bharucha vs Shridhan and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

1056-09 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Bai Hamabai F Petit Pestonji R K and Co.

975-08 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Moosa Haji Hussain and others Bhaishanker K and G.

584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Pir Miya Mulla and M.

456-09 Dikshit D and S Hiralel Harprasad and another vs Bai Nangi widow and others Khunderao L and M.

650-02 Jamsetji R and D Hirji Bhojraj another vs Pandurang Vishnu and others Raghavayya B and N and Dikshit D and D.

174-06 Masookhlal J and H Premcoribai widow vs Goculdas Kursandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

175-06 Mansookhlal J and H Kalanahi vs Goculdas Karsandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosain Moosaji Poonawalla vs Shapoorji Khershedji Mistry Mulla and M.

1095-02 Smetham B and Co Shrid at Doeorad Kulkerni and others vs the General Assurance Society Ltd of Ajmere and C Jehangir M and S.

1145-09 In person, Manilal Tricumdas vs Dayal Mulji and others, Khunderao L and M

793-30 Payne and Co Greaves Cotton and Co vs Vithaldas Mancharam and others. Madhowji K and C and Mirza M and M.

689-07 Motichand and D Sakalchand Amarchand the firm vs Premchand Dharamchand and others.

121-08 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Hardatrai Rampurtab and others the firm Kanga and P

465-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narondas vs Uttamchand Husniarmull M B Chothia.

54-07 Shamrao M and H V D Binalker vs Callian das Ramji and another Daphtary F and D.

400-08 Malvi H M and R Gujanand Atmaram Jeyker vs The Germaina Marine Ins Co Ltd. and another.

939-08 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs S B Bharucha Thakurdas and Co.

829-23138-09 Little and Co A K Readymoney vs Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mullak Toojar Thakurdas and Co.

397-09 Smetham B and Co J J Ballantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm J R Patel and Co.

509-09 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankidas and others vs Jehangeer Cama and Co a firm N M Cama.

722-05 Little and Co Goculdas Madhowji vs Sitabai widow Daphtary F and D.

395-08 Little and Co Madhowrao Bhagwantrao another vs Moreshwar Harichandra Thakur Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Macleod.)

For Consent Decree.

176-09 Daphtary F and D Swami Nityanand vs Mitrachandra Dharmashrama another Khunderao L and M.

753-08 Matubhai J and M Premkorebai widow vs Girdhardas Jethabhai and others Craigie B and Co and Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

913-08 Daphtary F D G D Pereira vs P P Pereira and another S A Tyabji and N B Vakil. Part heard.

498-09 Dadachanji and P R Rughanathdas and others vs H Agarchand Motichand and D.

186-10 Jamsetji R and D Lakhmidas Shamji and another vs Vandrawandas Walji and others—Tyabji D and Co.

223-10 Thakardas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Bai Jainabai Payne and Co.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker K and G V P Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Ass Co and others Craigie B and Co and Madhowji K and Co

37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrabim bin Shaikhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Roger and Rook Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji R K and Co, Bai Jeewanbai widow vs Manordas Lukhmondas and others, Shamrao M and H, Dikshit D and S, and Smetham B and Co.

210-08 Matubhai J and M, Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji and others, Jehangir and S and Mulji and K.

996-08 Shamrao M and H, Bai Navalbai vs Nagar das Bhagwandas, Matubhai J and M.

371-09 Payne and Co, Manilal Nagindas vs Sarupchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji R and D and Daphtary F and D.

780-09 Captain and V Ramzan Ali Goolam Hussein vs Ismailbhoy Shivji and others Matubhai J and M and Ardesir H D & Co.

836-08 Pestonji R K and Co. Anna Regina Zuzart and others vs Anton E D Bragnea and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

22-09 Daphtanj F and D Anton John For and another vs Thereza Golsalves widow and another—Smetham B and Co.

372-08 Mulla and M Burham Miya Goolamhoosein and others vs Abdul Rahem Shaikh Malang Karim and others Ardeshir H D and Co and C P D'Cunnah.

558-05 Kunderao L and M Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Shridhar K Kothavle and others—Shroff D and D.

630-04 In Person Valibhoy J Datoo vs Bundally Shivji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

526-06 Edgelow G W and Co. Bundally Shivji vs Valibhoy Ismailbhoy and another in person

276-07 Payne and Co. Ludha Ebrahim and Co to the firm vs Gungaprasad Dwarkaprasad and another—Jehangir M and S and Kanga and P.

364-98 Tyabji D and Co Sitabai widow vs Balkrishna Narayen Pawekar and others Smetham B and Co and Little and Co.

518-08 Raghavayya B and N Pooribai widow vs Jamnadas Lalji and others Bicknell M and R.

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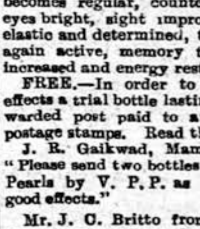

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H M S Hyacinth...Comdr Dick...............Royal Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Mursack..........R I M S
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr Farewell..........R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 6.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Agents
Bardistan	2500	Davies	W & A Grahms & Co
Britannia	1969	Halse	Bo & H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Bellucia	2786	Kedder	James Finlay & Co
Bregans	2386	Petris Trieste	A L S N Co
Caithness	2222	Proctor	W & A Graham & Co
Dumra	759	Manley	M M & Co
Dover	733	Poulsia	Indu-Burma Petrolium & Co
Hydra	821	Kerseborn	F F Campbell & Co
Harpeake	2840	Daniels	W & A Graham & Co
Harcroft	2586	Mackenzie	W & A Graham & Co
Bild	719	Salvesan	F F Campbell & Co
Irsaum	2703	Wigdahl	Killick Nixon & Co
Islami	1604	Hannah	B & P S N & Co
Iddesleigh	2582	Robson	W & A Grahm & Co
Japanie	2296	Shadforth	W& A Graham & Co
Kola	510	Outbush	M M & Co
Kaithleen	2533	Cutterson	Captain
Lhasa	941	Mal Dearmed	M M & Co
Lang Bank	2965	Rout	T Morrison & Co
Lawada	2124	Lane	M M & Co
Margarita	911	Williams	S N & Co
Markgrof	2325	Tiune	A Strandes & Co
Madura	1275	Bamber	M M & Co
Melville	2304	Davies	W & A Grahm & Co
Naseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Nerbadia	1960	Cruz	M M & Co
Pehhcian	4737	Watson	
Recbridge	2443	Vasey	T Morrison & Co
Shah Ameer	1921	Pigot	F-F...N F...B& H S N& Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Sofala	3436	Bowrnam	M M & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhud	158	Parks	Killick Nixon & Co
Silverdale	3440	Rutter	W & A Graham & Co
Salfi	502	Willoughley	B& H S N & Co
Springbwin	3173	Crosthwaite	N Co Grahan & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	P & O S N & Co
Waroonga	1609	Morrison	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A	Birkhall	2750	Mackenzie	Kobe	8-4	T Morrison & Co
B	George M Embricos	2244	Gulandros	Marseilles	9-4	Ralli Bros
D & E	Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	15-4	James Finlay & Co
F	King Howell	2821	Davies	Dunkirk	5-4	T Morrison & Co
G	Dartmouth	2124	Mackull	Dunkirk	15-4	T Morrison & Co
K	Castello		Huli		9-4	James Finly & Co
L	Budrie	1613	Collinson	Aden	8-4	A N Jeewanji
M	Ben Nevis	2525	Laing	Kobe	9-4	T Morrison & Co
O	Ellerslie	2487	Whitefield	Dunkirk	8-4	T Morrison & Co
P	Kybfels	3158	Strycher	Hamburg	8-4	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
2	Lindon Hall	2540	Tullock	Kobe	10-4	T Merrison & Co
2	Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	13-4	W & A Graham & Co
3	Romney	1741	Hurford	Dunkirk	9-4	H H Sidick
4	Coniscliffe	2485	Pottinger	London	9-4	W & A Graham & Co
5	R Rubattino	2682	Mancine	Genoa	15-4	F R S N & Co
7	Culna	3963	Farguharson	Antwerp	13-4	M M & Co
9	Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	8-4	N T Kaisha
10&9	City of Calcutta	4785	Miller	Karachi	8-4	Killick Nixon & Co
13	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	9-4	P& O S N Co
16	Haidari	1562	Gray	Zanzibar	2-4	B&P S NCo
16	Ventia	2333	Pardon	Kobe	10-4	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Kaithleen	Cutterson	Durban Mar. 16
	Publician	Watson	Calcutta Mar. 27
	Springburn	Crosthwaite	Calcutta Mar. 26
	Lhasa	MacDiarmid	Karachi Apr. 4
	Nerbudda	Cruz	Calcutta Mar, 5

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Meridian	Stevenson	Port Said
	Savannah	Jones	Genoa
	Clan Macnab	Ridgeway	Chittagong
	Kildale	Milner	Hamburg
	Orwell	Hornes	Hull

The following vessel obtain its port clearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer R Rubattino for Genoa.
" Delhi for China.
" Cathleen for Marseilles.
" Bardistan for Hamburg etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s. "Africa" left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 21st instant. The same Company's s. s. Hoerber from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th April.

327—Arms—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

328—Ambulance Examination—The Ambulance examination will be held at the Telegraph Office on Tuesday the 12th instant at 5-45 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th April.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 13th April 1910, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess dress or Khaki.

Officers—Mess dress white.

Invitations—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Application for additional invitations must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of guest and enclosing Rs 2 for each ticket.

Members are requested to return their arms and accoutrements (including pull through) to Head Quarters at once.

Br W W Dalgarno is transferred from No 1 Co Bombay to No 4 Coy Ahmedabad from the 1st inst.

The following members having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps :—

Sapper F R Lee, E E Co.
Sapper J S Pickles, E E Co.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa states that a Parliamentary Committee has reported favourably to the House a Bill abolishing book making on all racecourses in Canada.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

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require to
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SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 7th April, 1910.

BHUTAN AND THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.

THE announcement made a few days ago of the new conditions that are to govern our relations with Bhutan may be accepted as indicating the final settlement of our North-East Frontier extending from Upper Burma to Cashmere, a conjunction from which the small Buddhist State in the Himalayas has hitherto been absent. This adjustment may be said to have begun in the days of the Marquis of Hastings with the Nepal wars which ended by the conclusion of a firm and unbroken alliance with the Gurkhas, whose independence we respect, in so far that we do not interfere with their internal administrative concerns, but whose foreign relations are controlled by the Government of India. The story of Kashmir, whose territory forms the Northern end of the boundary, is too well-known to need recitation, and it has been included in the group of Protected States since the annexation of the Punjab by Lord Dalhousie. At a later date the necessity of terminating the iniquitous rule of King Theebaw brought Upper Burma within the red boundary line and made our frontier conterminous with the Southern and Western provinces of China. At the end of the eighties of last century we established a protectorate over the small principality of Sikkim, which adjoins Nepal, and had for a long series of years been subjected to Tibetan raids, which indeed were not finally terminated until our occupation of Lhassa five years ago. The restoration of Tibet to the Chinese, who clearly intend to abolish its monkish administration and police it with their own forces, made the question of the future of Bhutan an immediate and pressing one. For its boundaries extend for some distance along the Southern border of the Dalai Lama's disrupted kingdom and there were some apprehensious that our Celestial neighbours might endeavour to include it in their sphere of influence, as its people are Buddhists, whose religious interests have been centred for generations in Lhassa and its teachings.

These misgivings, however, have been extinguished by the prompt action of the Government of India in proclaiming a protectorate over Bhutan, which will effectually exclude Chinese ambitions, if they ever existed, and as we have already pointed out makes the final link in the boundaries of our North-Eastern frontier. The new arrangements as revealed by the treaty, now published, are practically the same as those which exist with Nepal as they exclude our interference so far as its autonomy is concerned, but bind the State to accept our guidance in matters touching its external relations. In this connection specific mention is made of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, two principalities with which Bhutan has had periodical squabbles, but all such incidents are for the future to be settled by the arbitration of the Government of India. The power against whose cajoleries the Convention is really directed is, of course, not mentioned, but despite this omission the Chinese will comprehend that "hands off" is to be our policy to Bhutan. So far as they are concerned and that any infraction of it will lead to reprisals in which the deposed Dalai Lama may be a useful factor if he elects to reside in British India in preference to risking his sacred person among his avowed enemies over the border. A decade or so ago it would have been impossible for the Government of India to have concluded this satisfactory Convention with Bhutan, as although there has been a long era of peace with the State, its people preferred isolation to our protection and there was practically no recognisable administration with which we could treat. But our dominancy in its neighbour, Sikkim, has been adroitly used as a means of converting the Bhutias to a conviction that they would be safer under our guardianship, and any one desiring to realise how this peaceful penetration was accomplished should consult Mr. Claude White's recently published volume "Sikkim and Bhutan," which contains many interesting particulars of this rugged and picturesque piece of territory and the curious religons and social ideals of its people. The firstand most valuable indication of friendliness appeared five years ago when Colonel Younghusband was setting out upon the mission which closed with our occupation of Lhassa and was considering which of the passes should be used to reach the Chumbi Valley, the basis of his operations. At his suggestion the Bhutias not only agreed to the expedition traversing a portion of their jealously-guarded territory, but also deputed their Prime Minister, the Tongsa Penlop, to accompany our forces and to give his assistance in the preliminary negotiations with the militant Dalai Lama. This attitude of the Bhutias was greatly appreciated by the Government of India and received its guerdon a year or so afterwards when a special mission was sent to their Capital to invest their principal official with the isignia of a K. C. I. E. This was a memorable occurrence as it marked progress in the direction desired by our frontier diplomatists, but another and more important event was the transformation of its administration into a single rulership in place of the dual control hitherto observed, and which has enabled the Government of India to secure a more binding convention than the previous agreements made with the State.

The new Raja with whom this protectorate has been concluded is the ex-Prime Minister who accompanied our troops to Lhassa, an object-lesson which has clearly had its influences in producing an alliance for which his reign will always be remembered. Until three years ago the temporal and spiritual affairs of Bhutan were divided between two potentates styled the Deb and Dharm Rajahs, the latter of whom was regarded as the incarnation of his predecessor like the Dalai Lama of Tibet, from whose theology the practice was probably derived. Theoretically he was the religious head of the state and prescribes the ritual to be followed by the people, but in reality he possessed no influence beyond that ascribable to his personal sanctity which the Bhutias respected as symbolizing their creed of belief. The Deb Rajah was the nominee of the Penlops and Jongpens, as the Bhutia aristocracy are styled, being invariably chosen from one of the most influential families, and having no real power and authority in administrative affairs which were managed by a kind of State Council. The magic wand of constitutional reform which has effected so many changes in other Asiatic countries has evidently quickened the aspirations of the Bhutias towards a less archaic system of government, and henceforth the State is to have but one ruler, and when its people are sufficiently advanced to be untrusted with the electoral franchise, we may have echoes of Parliamentary debates from its Himalayan valleys. However this may be, the recent peaceful revolution that has occurred in its constitutional affairs has enabled the Government of India to bring the State within the sphere of its frontier influence and that is the chief point for congratulation at present. Our relations with Bhutan extend back to the days of Warren Hastings and they have not always been of the amiable character marked by the latest development as in his time we had to protect Cooch Behar from its neighbour's incursions. And in the sixties of last century, when John Lawrence was Viceroy, we had to go to war with the State to avenge the insults given to the Ashley Eden Mission and for the repudiation of the treaty he was obliged to execute. For these matters we took territorial compensation by the final annexation of the districts known as the Bengal and Assam Duars, allowing the State a monetary compensation of half a lakh of rupees a year. Since then we have had no further disagreements with its curiously titled baronial aristecracy who until recently dominated its affairs. Now we have doubled the old subsidy, converted its new monarch into a useful ally, and can view the Chinese procedure in Tibet without any apprehension that it is likely to cause trouble along our well-defined North-Eastern Frontier.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

THE Government has promised that it will present a scheme for insurance against unemployment to the Commons this year and so it happens that while Germany is amending her laws on the subject England will be considering their initiation. The chief points of Mr. Buxton's scheme are that both workpeople and employers will contribute, with a substantial supplementation from the State. The system will be one of insurance by trades and within the specified trades the system will be compulsory upon all, unionists and non-unionists, skilled and unskilled, workmen and employers alike. The benefits will be somewhat on the lines on which Trade Unions pay. There will be a weekly payment over a period of unemployment and the benefits will require between five pence and six pence per man to be raised weekly. So far the trade scheduled are house building and works of construction, engineering, machine and tool-making, ship and boat building, vehicles and sawyers, and general labourers working at these trades will be included, It will be seen that the list is not too comprehensive one, but it is necessary to start cautiously and the trades chosen for the first application of insurance form a group in which unemployment is regular and persistent, and they are supposed to cover one-half the field of unemployment. When the worker loses his employment he must take his card to the nearest Labour Exchange, which, in conjunction with the Insurance Office, will be responsible for finding him a job or paying him the benefit. In Germany the seven existing laws are being consolidated into one and the existing infirmity insurance law extended by the introduction of a scheme for the insurance of the families and dependents of workers in case of death. The infirm pay contributions are increased by 25 per cent, to cover the cost, and the State, on its side contributes £2 10s. a year to the pension of a widow or widower (for the scheme applies to both husbands and wives), and £1 5s. to the allowance for each child. There is also a State grant of 16s. towards the doweries of marriageable orphans. It may be noted that the State contribution is paid out of the proceeds of the corn and cattle duties. Another new point is a supplementary scheme of a voluntary character for the benefit of the better classes of artisans, farmers and small shopkeepers. As is proposed in England both women and men contribute to the funds. The sickness insurance law is extended to labourers engaged in agriculture and forestry and persons engaged in home, industries and messengers. Building trade accidents are put on the same footing as regards insurance as industrial accidents. The communal insurance offices are done away with, but trade and guild insurance organisations, with a membership of no fewer than 500, are allowed to survive. The small local associations also disappear where there their membership is under 500, and are combined into larger undertakings. The contributions are paid, half by the employer, and half by the employee, instead of two-thirds by the latter as has hitherto been the case. The insurance organisations are to be controlled by a board consisting both of masters and men. Sickness insurance is made compulsory on members of the theatrical profession, including musicians employed in orchestras who earn less than £100 a year. The insurance law will be administered by local insurance offices. Above these will be district offices, and the whole will be controlled by the Imperial Insurance Department. The local office will act as arbitrators in cases of dispute. Eight hundred local offices are to be set up all over the county, each having a lawyer as president and they will work with assessors. In view of this Mr. Buxton's scheme is comparatively meagre.

HOSPITALS AND RATES.

A POWERFUL friend has been found by the London Hospitals in their renewed effort to be relieved of the burden of local rates. This is no less than Lord Cawdor, the "business-man" Chancellor of the last Conservative Government, and we hope that with his weighty influence on their side the London Hospitals will at last be successful in gaining their point. The charitable work which they perform every year in London is enormous, and it is a vital point that in nearly every case their work is curtailed for lack of funds. The struggle then to find funds with which to pay rates is a serious hindrance to philanthropic work of the best kind. For there is no doubt of the efficiency of the London Hospitals, and few town councillors, with so many glaring cases of Municipal mismanagement confronting them, would be bold enough to say that the money is better spent by them than by the hospitals. The seventy-seven institutions of the kind in the county of London have to pay £22,000 a year to the rates and it is calculated that if relieved of this drain about 4,200 additional in-patients could be taken in every year. There is, of course, the difficulty that if once the hospitals are exempted all sorts and kinds of other charities will want the same privilege, but in Scotland and Ireland they seem to have found a way of drawing the line ; so why not in London ? As to the provinces, more caution might be exercised. The management of provincial infirmaries is not always beyond reproach, and we suggest that before the privilege of paying rates be extended to them, some standard of efficiency should be exacted.

THE CANADIAN BORDER INCIDENT.

CANADIAN subjects apparently have a great deal to put up with from United States officialdom on the border. The enforcement of the laws respecting the admission of British subjects have caused considerable friction for a long time. Now the recent incident in which a British officer was concerned has evoked a storm of public indignation and it is seriously discussed whether the withdrawal of the immigration officials shall be demanded. One message we have seen says that Mr. Pryce Jones, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who was on a pleasure trip, was forced to get out of the train as an undesirable, Another states that he was required to leave the train for inspection and examination just as it was about to leave the station. A significant part of this message states that the United States officials deny having objected Mr. Jones, but they admit that they warned him that he would have trouble on the border. Evidently it has been a regular custom to treat British subjects with discourtesy, and a disregard of their convenience. Canada, however, can hardly demand the withdrawal of immigration officers. They, no doubt, are necessary. But she has every right to demand a complete reorganization of the system of inspection, and the dismissal of those officers who have been guilty of flagrant abuses.

THE Maharani of Dewar gave birth to a son and heir-apparent on Monday afternoon. There is great rejoicing in the State.

GENERAL AYLMER left Quetta for England on Tuesday. There was a large gathering including Sir Henry McMahon to bid him good-bye.

SIR LOUIS DANE will leave Lahore on the 10th instant for a tour in the Rawalpindi district. He will return to Lahore on the 25th and leave on the 6th May for Kalka from whence he will motor to Simla arriving in the forenoon of 7th.

THE question of the amalgamation of the Public Works Accounts and Enrolled List of the Finance Department is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Orders on the subject are not likely to issue for some time to come.

COLONEL BRODIGAN, formerly commanding the 28th Regiment, and a Crimean veteran died suddenly at his residence, Piltown House, Drogheda. Colonel Brodigan was present at the storming of the Redan, where he showed conspicuous bravery, and was mentioned in despatches.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Berlin Socialists Demonstration.

BERLIN, MARCH 18.

THE comments of the foreign Press concerning the demonstration in favour of the reform of the franchise, recently organised by the Social Democrats in Berlin, show that a totally erroneous idea prevails on this subject in other countries. To a certain extent this comes from the fact that what actually took place was misrepresented. For example, Reuter's correspondent in Berlin sent a wire to his office to the effect that the police had fired on the workmen. There is absolutely no foundation for this statement, not a single shot was fired. It is difficult to realise that a love for the sensational should induce the correspondent of such a well known agency to send reports that are absolutely false. Most of the accounts appearing in foreign papers were taken from the Democratic Press of Berlin, which works hand in hand with the Socialists, and jumps at every opportunity of making capital out of the whole matter, with the object of discrediting the Government. All such accounts are prejudiced, and have led the foreign correspondents astray.

It must be admitted that it is extremely difficult for an outsider, who knows nothing of the inner workings of German politics, nor of the Democratic Party, to form a just estimate of what has taken place. The Socialists Party in Germany is without weight or influence, owing to the demagogic policy which it pursues. It is held together by an almost religious faith in a future Utopia, which is to be brought about by means of a revolution. The leaders of the Socialist Party know full well that there is no possibility of a revolutionary movement gaining ground in Germany, that the economic development is not likely to lead to any such Utopia, and that their whole doctrine is nothing but a dream. They also know that, by adhering to this dream, they are prevented from furthering the true interests of the working classes in a rational and useful manner. This party cannot hope to obtain any real influence until it comes back to the realities of actual life, and joins forces with the Liberals to enable the Government to work against the Conservative party. The leaders of the Socialist Party fear, however, the consequences of such a change of front, thinking that to associate themselves with the various sections of the Liberal Party and with the capitalistic States, would deprive them of that power over their followers which their present Utopian dream enables them to maintain. They find themselves for the moment in an impasse : on the one hand they know that a revolution is impossible, on the other they fear to take any practical part in the Government of the country, as this would deprive them of those very means of agitation in which their strength lies. Consequently they see themselves compelled to keep the dream of a revolution constantly before the eyes of their followers, and from time to time to exploit the wonderful and truly German dicipline of their workmen by means of pretended revolutionary demonstrations. The whole thing is purely artificial ; the leaders of the Socialist Party know full well that the Government sees through the artificiality of the whole movement, and will not allow itself to be moved from its true policy, by as much as a hands breadth, in the question of the Reform of the Franchise. They clearly realise that nothing is to be gained by their attitude, and that they are in fact merely bringing grist to the mill of the opponents of all reform. In really the Social Democrats have no desire to bring about any definite results, but are merely desirous of making use of the opportunity to create an agitation, and to show that the splendidly-organised Labour Party, which although it costs much money is politically useless, is a factor to be dealt with. The whole situation could be summed up in the motto: "Much ado about Nothing."

One of the most respected personalities of the Socialist Party, the Deputy Heine, who is not only an extremely able man, but also seems occasionally to remember that he was at one time an out-and-out Monarchist and Conservative recently admitted that nothing is to be achieved by means of street demonstrations. Heine expressly stated that no hopes are to be based on street demonstrations as a method of influencing and intimidating the Government and the Conservative party. The forces at the disposal of the authorities render any revolutionary attempts hopeless, and only serve the cause of political opponents. The economic situation renders a general strike impossible, and street demonstrations remain nothing more than "demonstrations" unless supported by real revolutionary power. The well-known Social-Democrat, Eduard Bernstein, writes against excessive agitation as a party method in an article in the "Socialistiche Monatshefte." The more reasonable organs of the Left Liberal Party have also issued a warning against these street demonstrations. The Vossische Zeitung, which is the true organ of the older generation of Berlin Liberals, expressly states that an adequate system of franchise is only to be achieved by parliamentary methods, and not by streets meetings. As a matter of fact demonstrations of this kind are directly opposed to the progress of Liberalism, since as soon as the Masses commence to adopt illegal methods, and allow themselves to be led into rioting, it becomes necessary to take reactionary measures against them. In such a case, as in all others, Socialism is the principal enemy of Liberalism. The fact that the Liberal Parties have not been able to play an important part of late years, either in Germany or Prussia, is mainly to be attributed to the Social Democrats, who have deprived the Liberals of the great majority of their supporters. For this reason all sensible Liberals are not enemies of Socialism. The Berliner Tageblatt, which unfortunately has a very large circulation abroad, has thought fit to regard these demonstrations of the Socialists as acts of heroism, thus showing how limited it its political understanding. Any foreigner who is desirous of gaining an entirely false impression of existing German conditions cannot do better that read the Berliner Tageblatt.

A PATTERN ORGANISATION.

A splendid arrangement has been made in one of the country districts of the Rhine Province for the furtherance of sick nursing ; the result of this newly instituted system have been so favourable, that the district in question has, at its own expense, issued a pamphlet in order to make the matter public, so that other thinly-populated villages, deprived of doctors and chemists, may profit by it. The chief merit of this new organisation belongs to the Pastor of Obergondershausen, whose parish of 2,000 souls comprises four tiny villages, which are about three hours distant from the nearest doctor or chemist. By means of independent unions, it has now become possible to secure, without loss of time, medical advice and help for the agricultural population at the beginning of an illness.

A strong and healthy girl from the place in question is trained as a sick nurse. She is then installed as district nurse at a fixed salary, and is not allowed to receive any fee or remuneration whatsoever from either the patients or their relations. A yearly payment of M. 3 entitles the family to membership of this union. For this sum every subscriber receives free attention for each member of his family when sick, including one visit from a doctor in serious cases, the gratuitous preparation of the necessary invalid diet, and free consultation with the doctor by means of the telephone in all light cases; at the same time the nurse keeps the doctor regularly informed by telephone as to the course the illness is taking. For this the union pays M. 300 a year to the doctor, and should it be necessary for him to pay more than one visit, each such occasion does not cost more than M. 1; beyond this amount the doctor receives a fixed yearly sum of M. 500, which is defrayed by members belonging to the families insured paying a subscription of 25 Pfennigs each. The result of this system is that the people at the beginning of an illness at once seek the advice of the nurse, as it costs nothing, and she in turn telephones to the doctor for orders as to what she is to do.

Besides this, suitable men and women are called upon to help in the field work of a sick member of the union. For example, should the father of the family become ill during the hay harvest, the next morning 8 or 10 men will mow 2 hours for him ; women and girls turn the grass, and other men cart it to the hay loft. In the same manner, a number of female members divide the work of the sick housewife among them, and when necessary, the night-watches by the bedside of these who are seriously ill. Everything to the smallest detail is arranged by the union.

In confinement cases, both mother and babe are cared for by a second girl, who is selected from among the village residents and trained to help the nursing sister. The active female members of the union take it in turns to look after the patient's household during the confinement. Further there is naturally the professional midwife.

The average expenses of the union amount to about M. 2,000 per annum; of this sum the doctor receives a fixed yearly salary of M. 800. There remain, therefore, only M. 1200 for the nursing sister, telephonic expenses, and bandages. This sum is quite sufficient to meet the requirements of a strong and healthy agricultural population, should no epidemic occur. Medicines and tonics must be paid for separately by the members themselves.

The combination of agricultural help with properly qualified sick nursing accounts for the fact, that every dweller in a country place willingly becomes a member of this union. The fact that the pastor and the mayor are on the committee of the union is a guarantee of everything running smoothly, and that should any specially deserving case occur, the work of the union will be extended beyond its regular limits.

NEW GERMAN SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

Last Saturday, on the occasion of a meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society, a new German expedition to the South Pole was planned, which, both on account of the man who is to lead the party and on account of the nature of the work to be undertaken, will arouse much interest. Lieutenant Wilhelm Filchner, an officer in a Bavarian infantry regiment, belongs, thanks to a surplus of energy and love of adventure, to the class of born explorers. Professor von Richthofen, the well-known geographer of China, awakened Filchner's interest in the task of exploring the Hinterland of the great Chinese rivers. In order to prepare for this task, Filchner acquired the necessary experience and powers of physical resistance by making a number of journeys, gradually increasing in difficulty and duration. The most difficult and important of these journeys was the one which he described in his book, "Ride over the Pamir." He began his great journey in 1903. It extended over a period of two years, and he succeeded in tracing and definitely fixing the upper course of the Hoangho. In addition to a number of popular works dealing with his discoveries in Eastern China and Tibet, Filchner published a long scientific work on this subject. His maps are considered to be models of the cartographic art and throughout the course of his travels he always displayed sound powers of observation combined with determination and prudence. The plan of his South Pole expedition shows the great care with which Filchner prepares for his journeys. The success of his attempt it to depend upon the co-operation of two expeditions. Filchner himself intends to start from the American side of the Antarctic, that is to say from the Weddell Sea, in the direction of the South Pole. Weddell stated that he found open water as far as the 75th degree south, and the correctness of his statement still remains unchallenged. Should this prove to be the case, Filchner hopes to be able to push rapidly forward from this side. The principal aim of this expedition is not so much to reach the South Pole itself, as to attempt to cross the Antarctic Continent. During recent decades this Continent has greatly interested Geographers ; Shackleton was able to show that it contains a lofty mountainous region in which the Pole is apparently situated. It can readily be appreciated how valuable it would be if an explorer were to succeed in crossing the Antarctic Continent, as Filchner hopes to do. As we have already stated, the Weddell Sea is to be Filchner's point of departure, and the ultimate goal of his journey is to be the Ross Sea on the Australian side of the Pole. To this spot a second expedition is to take its way, with the purpose of constructing a depot for the expedition coming from the chief ship Should no unexpected difficulties arise, Filchner hopes, by means of co-operation of the two expeditions, to achieve his aim. Such celebrated Geographers as the Polar Explorer, Professor Otto Nordenkjold, and Professor Penk of Berlin, are of the opinion that Filchner's plan has been carefully thought out, and is likely to succeed. Filchner estimates the expenses to be entailed by the co-operation of two different expeditions at 2 million marks. Probably there will be no great delay in raising this sum of money. Great interest has been taken in Germany in everything connected with the discovery of the South Pole since the time when the late Professor George von Neumayer founded the German committee for South Polar exploration in 1895, and since the Drygalskis Expedition brought home such valuable scientific data. On the occasion of Saturday's meeting some 360,000 marks, about 1/6 of the sum required, was subscribed. It is not improbable that the Empire, as well as Bavaria, Lieutenant Filchner's home, will grant subsidies.

L. ASCH.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME, COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to acknowledge our very sincere appreciation of the kindness of the Proprietors of the Excelsior Cinematograph Coy., in granting the Soldiers' Home a "Benefit Night", the proceeds of which amounted to the sum of Rs. 509-8-0. This is the second donation of over Rs. 500 given to the Home by the Excelsior Cinematograph Coy., and on both occasions it was their generous and ready response which tided us over most embarrassing and financial crises.

Every soldier of the Garrison who has been a recipient of the good fellowship of the Home realizes that the Excelsior Cinematograph Coy. has not only been a well wisher, but a staunch supporter of an institution which stands for the highest moral and social interests of the British Soldier. We tender them our hearty thanks for their generous donation and good wishes.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. MARRETT.

SIR ALFRED GASELEE AND CADETS.

GENERAL Sir Alfred Gaselee was present at the annual inspection of the Westminster Company of the 1st Cadet batt, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.) at St. Andrew's Institute, Carlisle Place, S. W., on March 12. The sixty-five members of the company were on parade under the command of their officers, Capt. Claude Hay and Lieut. Cyril Rhodes, and with them were several former members of the company, who have recently joined the Irish Guards and the Territorial Army. Among those who witnessed the inspection were Lieut.-Col. J. B. Beresford, commanding the battalion, and Mrs. Beresford, Prebendary the Hon. J. L. Northcote, the chaplain, and Mr. Hope, of the Irish Guards. After the inspection the cadets went through physical exercises. Sir Alfred Gaselee, in an address, said that he wished that every lad in the country was doing similar work. It was particularly gratifying to him to be present, because at one period of his career he had the honour of commanding one of the battalions of their corps on field service in the Tirah expedition, on the North-West Frontier of India. He would always look back with pleasure to that time, for the men did their work splendidly. Capt. Hay thanked the General on behalf of the Officers and men for his presence.

INFORMATION has reached Calcutta that three young Bengalees were arrested in the jungle near Jamtara station on the E. I. Railway. It is alleged that they were found with guns and bicycles in the jungle just before the Viceroy's special was to pass by. On enquiry it was found that they had licenses for guns for the province of Bengal. They were released on bail, but subsequently re-arrested and sent down to Calcutta.

FOUR countries have entered for the Gordon Bennett aeroplane race, which will take place in America this year. The entries are America, France, England, and Italy. Each country may have three aviators, but, in all probability, Italy will have but a single representative.

THE "Deutsche Tageszeitung," whose chief naval correspondent is Count Reventlow, publishes an article on the life of warships' guns, and compares the Krupp guns with the British naval guns, immensely to the advantage of the Krupp weapon. As many as 390 shots were fired from a Krupp 21-centimetre (8·24 inch) gun without any decrease in its accuracy being observed. In another case 508 shots were fired from a similar gun with the same satisfactory result. General Rohne, in a report on these experiments, concluded that these weapons were capable of firing 280 shots without loss of accuracy, and that their actual life was much longer.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

FREE USE OF THE CLOSURE.

Dates for the Veto and Budget.

VETO BILL TO BE INTRODUCED SHORTLY.

LORD'S CHECK ON THE WILL OF THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons, this evening, that the resolution closuring the Budget would be carried before the Budget was introduced. In connection with other questions as to procedure he repeated the formula "Wait and See".

The House of Commons went into Committee on the veto resolutions. Mr. Asquith said there would be no unreasonable delay in introducing the Veto Bill.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The House of Commons has agreed to use the guillotine on the Veto resolutions by 217 votes to 133.

According to the programme announced by Mr. Asquith, the Veto resolutions will be passed on the 14th April and the budget finished before the recess at the end of April.

LATER.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Winchester, said the power to create Peers would remove the deadlock, though it could only be used as a last resort. It had never been abandoned There was no question of the Minister asking the King to create Peers as a favour, but of his constitutionally advising the Sovereign. The distinction was important, because the Minister had no right so to advise the King unless he was prepared to act thereon.

Last night's debate opened quietly and ended stormily. Mr. Balfour said he did not object to the guillotining resolutions if these were preliminary to a serious debate on the Veto Bill.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and others asked when the Bill would be introduced.

Mr. Churchill said it would be a bold and foolish Government which would ask the Commons to tramp into lobbies for weeks and months in passing stages of a Bill which would be finally treated with contempt by the Lords.

Mr, Wyndham and others protested against Mr. Churchill's speech as inconsistent with Mr. Asquith's promise not to delay introducing the Bill.

Mr. Asquith replied, "I never pledged myself to prosecute the Bill in all stages. I said weeks ago that we were not going to plough the sands. If it becomes clear that the prosecution of the Bill will waste time the Government will not commit the House to anything so futile."

Mr, Balfour expressed himself as astounded at this unexpected turn of the debate. It was absurd and grotesque to represent resolutions as the final will of the House.

Lord Hugh Cecil said the Government was disregarding all decencies and decorum attach- to a great revolution.

Sir W. Robson said it would be gross indignity to the House of Commons to ask it to discuss a bill if Lords declared that they would refuse to observe the will of the Commons. The Government's course showed that the dignity of the House of Commons would ultimately be adequately vindicated.

Sir Edward Carson protested against the Commons being humbugged.

Mr. Balfour said it was absolutely grotesque to repeal the Septennial Act in two and a half hours.

THE RUBBER BOOM.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

Rubber has reached twelve shillings and four-pence per pound. Attention is concentrated on rubber shares.

AMERICAN BANK FAILURE.

Heavy Deposits Involved.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Union Bank of Brooklyn with seven branches has closed its doors. The Bank's capital is a million dollars and the deposits amount to five and a half millions.

THE DUMA AND THE NAVY.

Special Vote Struck Out.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Duma has struck out the credit of over a million sterling for new warships in spite of the appeal of the Minister of Marine not to delay the defence of the Empire.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Two More Dreadnoughts.

NEED TO FEAR INVASION.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The French Senate has unanimously agreed to a Bill authorising the laying down of the two Dreadnoughts in 1910. The Minister of Marine declared that the danger of invasion was indisputable. A Division could be landed in twenty-four hours.

THE FRENCH NAVAL STRIKE.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Naval reservists at Bordeaux have promised to strike in sympathy with those at Marseilles.

THE Governor of Madras, Lady Lawley and staff go to Ootacamund on Friday.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Extension of Reuter's News Service.

NO EXTRA CHARGES TO BE MADE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 6.

In pursuance of the views expressed at the Imperial Press Conference, the Eastern Telegraph Company has agreed to transmit without extra charge an extensive Imperial News Service to India, Australia and Africa.

The service started on 3rd April to all African Colonies and Aden, whence it is hoped to extend it to India as soon as arrangements are concluded with the Indian Government.

INDENTURED LABOUR FROM INDIA.

Moral Effect of its Prohibition to Malay States.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A correspondent wrote to Lord Morley hoping that further particulars would be procured before finally deciding as to the wisdom of the decision to forbid the recruiting of indentured labourers for the Malay States.

Lord Morley replied that he was satisfied as to the necessity of the prohibition, but it did not affect free emigration from India.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE VATICAN.

American Feeling.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Mr. Roosevelt has received hundreds of telegrams from both Catholics and Protestants in America congratulating him on the attitude adopted towards the Vatican.

DEATH OF PRINCIPAL TOMORY.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Principal Tomory of Calcutta has died suddenly in Edinburgh.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES' TROUBLE.

Troops Mobilised.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Hostilities are threatened between Peru and Ecuador as the result of anti-Peruvian rioting at Quito and Guayaquil, consequent on the boundary dispute. The Peruvian army and navy have been mobilised.

SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.

Accused Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

Bhaskar Deshpande, proprietor and manager of the Bande Matram Cap Factory, was to-day charged by the City Police Inspector with printing and publishing in the city prospectuses of a lottery to be held at Baroda and for selling tickets to the public in Poona. This procedure the police contended was unauthorised and came within the provisions of the law for prosecution. The accused pleaded guilty and ignorance of the law, and was fined Rs. 25 or one month's simple imprisonment.

RAILWAY GANG THEFT CASE.

Prolonged Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

The Assistant Public Prosecutor has been for the past two days addressing the jury in the railway gang theft case which has now entered upon the thirty-fifth day of hearing after the examination of 120 witnesses. The defence address will probably also occupy two days and the Judge's charge to the jury will probably occupy the same time.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.

Heavy Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

The Additional Sessions Judge to-day passed a sentence on a Hindu, who was charged with wounding his kept mistress with a chisel, to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POLLARD CASE.

Hearing in Camera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6,

In connection with the application for an injunction preferred by Mr. A. H. Pollard against Mr. J. E. Rose at the High Court today, Mr. Justice Wallis had the Court cleared and his examination of a number of children was proceeded with in camera.

SIR T. R. WYNNE.

Visit to Karachi and Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Sir T. R. Wynne, Chairman of the Railway Board, leaves Bombay to-day for Lahore. He will inspect the North Western Railway and visit Karachi where remodelling is being carried out on a large scale to meet the requirements of the wheat traffic.

ARYA SAMAJISTS IN PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

Roshan Lal, President, Lahore, Arya Samaj, went to Patiala, to get possession of the Arya Samaj temple there which is still looked up by the State, I saw both the Maharaja and the Political Agent and submitted the petition to that effect. No reply has yet been e-ceived. The matter is still under consideration.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETING.

Replies to Interpellations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

The meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council came off to-day in the Council Chamber, Sir Louis Dane presiding. Twenty-one members out of a total of twenty-four were present. Before the ordinary business of the Council was taken up His Honour presented sanads of titles conferred by the Government of India to three Indian gentlemen. The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan then presented the budget statements as finally adopted by the Government of India, and since there was no change effected in the allotments and expenditure the Council was adjourned to the 8th instant for the budget discussion.

Sir Louis Dane in winding up the proceedings remarked that the Government of India be moved to omit the second stage, i. e., the stage when the budget is presented in case there were no alterations made in the allotments and expenditure by the Government of India. This can be well done by posting the budget to Hon'ble Members who will thus be saved the trouble of meeting together in the Council.

At the Punjab Legislative Council meeting to-day about half a dozen questions were put and answered.

The Hon'ble Seth Adamji Mamoonji withdrew his question relating to Mahomedan endowments, intending to put it in another form before bringing it again.

In reply the Hon'ble member's question regarding the stiffness of certain papers in the last Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University, the Hon'ble Mr. Godley said, "University Examinations are organised and controlled by University authorities and any complaint or suggestions regarding the appointment of examiners, standard of examination papers and similar details should be addressed to the University. The instituting of a School Final Examination which is under contemplation will lessen the complaints as to the inequality of standard."

The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, replying to the question relating to listed appointments by the Hon'ble Mr. Shadilal, said, (a) as stated in the "Punjab Gazette" Notification, 1182, dated 4th June 1908, Government has right to fill the post of Junior Secretary to the financial Commissioner from the Provincial Civil Service or from the Commission as may be most convenient, but a post equivalent in pay to that of Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner has been added to the Provincial Civil Service and is now held by that service. The second listed post of Settlement Collector is not at present filled up because in the only settlement started since the vacancy occurred no provincial service officer suitable for that particular settlement was available. (b) It is not proposed to appoint an officer of the Provincial Civil Service to Junior Secretaryship to the Financial Commissioner in the near future; as regards the second listed post of Settlement Collector it is not yet known what settlement will be commenced shortly, but it is hoped that a settlement Collector from the Provincial Civil Service may be appointed during the course of the year. In the meantime the Provincial Civil Service will enjoy the benefit of the fact that the post of Superintendent of Census Operations hither to held by a Civilian has been given to a holder of a listed post of Deputy Commissioner and a Provincial Service officer has been appointed to the listed post in his place.

Replying to the same Hon'ble Member's question regarding the strengthening of the subordinate Judicial service by giving a larger number of appointments to experienced members of the legal profession, the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan said: "It is not proposed to alter the present method of recruiting for the Judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service under which a limited number of legal practitioners may be appointed to that service. The last appointment of this class was made in July 1909. The possibility of appointing members of the legal profession to be Munsiffs is a question now under the consideration of Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan announced that the Government of India's annual grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Punjab University would be available for three years.

The Lieut.-Governor had ruled that the speeches of Hon'ble Members on the 8th instant when the Budget will be discussed would be limited to 15 minutes.

ANGLO-AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

To settle Boundary Disputes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6.

With reference to a statement recently published to the effect that the Amir has nominated a Commission for the delimitation of certain parts of the Anglo-Afghan frontier regarding which disputes have arisen within the last few years, it is now understood that the Commission is to be concerned with the settlement of boundary disputes and not with disputed boundaries. The boundaries are clearly demarcated, but there have been a series of raids and crimes sometimes from one side, sometimes from the other. A joint Afghan and British Commission will shortly assemble to fix responsibility for these raids and crimes, compensation and share of guilt of raiders and criminals. The British representative on the Commission will be Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E.

GUSTADJI COOPER'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 6.

Gustadji Cooper's Case has been fixed for the 14th instant, three days being reserved to complete its hearing. The case has been pending on from October last.

MADRAS COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held at 11 a.m. to-day. The motion to give local option regarding the location of liquor shops to Municipalities was warmly debated and stoutly opposed by Government. The motion was rejected.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dangers Pointed Out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

Yesterday Mr. J. N. Atkinson presided at an annual meeting of Madras National Fund and Industrial Association. Commenting on the Committee's decision to limit the number of scholarships, he said there were two dangers in granting these, first that the scholarship holder should use the scholarship as a means of acquiring kowlege for his own benefit and not for that of the country, and secondly that the employer to whom he was apprenticed would not allow him to learn the secrets which ormed the important part of many trades.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST. Ex-President Roosevelt has aroused the ire of the Nationalists of Egypt, in return for the sound advice he has given them in plain and unequivocal terms. He condemned the assassination of Boutros Pasha, said that the murderer stood upon a pinnacle of infamy, and that those who apologized for him or condoned the outrage, occupied the same bad eminence. He denounced race-hatred, observed that true education was not a matter of curriculum, but of wisdom and sincerity of character, and his remarks upon the qualifications of a people for self-government, although they have been unpalatable to the Egyptian Extremists, are perfectly just and sensible. To say that self-government can only grow out of a slow and gradual process of evolution, that it may prove a danger and an evil if it is established prematurely, and without regard to the conditions of a particular society, or its fitness and, capacity, that a people cannot be governed well by a paper constitution framed upon abstract theories and "a priori" reasoning, are but so many axioms. But the advanced Extremists of Egypt, as their brethren in India, are amazingly blind to what is true and obvious, and they lost no time in recording their protest at a public meeting in Cairo against "the unwarrantable interference" of Mr. Roosevelt. Speaking the truth, giving wholesome advice, this was unwarrantable interference! If he had supported them in all their aberrations, he would have been lauded as a great and wise statesman, hailed as a man and a brother. They have come to regard the British protectorate itself as an unwarrantable interference, the protection which, for a generation past, has been leading the country from darkness into light, which has raised the Fellaheen from abject degradation to a position of comfort and security, which has purged the country of the abuses which flourished under the old administration, which has converted wide expanses of arid deserts and marshy wastes into smiling fields, which has enormously increased the resources of the country and transformed its moral and material condition. England has introduced in Egypt Western education, as it did in India, and is witnessing the same phenomenon as in this country, with this difference that in Egypt it has made its appearance much earlier. "Egypt for the Egyptians," is to the revolutionaries there a cry as catching as "India for the Indians" is to their Indian brethren. They have eagerly swallowed the formulas and commonplaces respecting the supreme virtues of the democratic form of government, and are slavishly imitative even in their war-cries.

EFFECTS OF EDUCATION. The question is sometimes propounded half timidly, half reluctantly,—Is Western education then unsuited to the mind of the Eastern? Is it bound to spoil his constitution, pervert his manhood, degrade his character? Is it responsible for the production of anarchists? Those of us who are nurtured on Western thought, who derive our daily sustenance and solace from English literature, whose souls are elevated and whose minds are enriched by it, find it inconceivable that this goodly education should be answerable, even remotely, for the advent of that amazing portent and perversion, the Oriental anarchist. True, if Western notions had not been implanted in us, we should not have witnessed this phenomenon to-day. But it would be as absurd to shut out European learning and philosophy from the East, because defective assimilation has produced some monstrosities, as it would be to prohibit navigation, because a ship is foundered occasionally, and a few lives are lost. We are told that good cometh out of evil. The converse, to my mind, is equally true, that evil may come out of good, so inextricably are good and evil bound up together in the scheme of things. In Egypt, as in India, England has forwarded, with hope and courage, the wise and liberal policy which seeks to implant in us "the humanities," to use the term in its widest significance, and I am emphatic in the belief that the policy has been amply justified by its general result. She will not shrink from it, because the blessings, with which we are dowered by her, have also borne some bitter fruit.

REPRESSION OF ANARCHISM. The trial of the seven Brahman youths implicated in the murder of Mr. Jackson at Nasik has thrown much light upon the character and composition of the Indian anarchist. The accused, most of them, were physical degenerates, moral wrecks. They were proved to be crazy, emotional youths, whose head was turned and corrupted, in the first instance, by inflammatory writings. They brooded over what they imagined to be the woes and wrongs of their country, and were seized with a passion for revenge, which eventually mastered them completely and proved fatal to themselves. When the Special Tribunal was created by law, an uproar was raised, chiefly in the Nationalist camp, that the measure was unduly harsh and repressive, that it was an arbitrary and unwarrantable attack on the inalienable right of all the subjects of Great Britain to trial by a jury composed of their own peers. It was feared that the prisoners, who would be tried under this Act, would be given very short thrift, that they would not be allowed the full right of defence, that the proceedings would be conducted "in camera" and therefore, the public would be left painfully in the dark about them, that, in fine, the trial would be as short and summary as that before a drum-head court-martial. These apprehensions have received no confirmation from the proceedings of the Special Tribunal in Bombay. The case went on for days; and the Court gave a patient hearing to all that was urged on behalf of the defence. In short, it was to all intents and purposes, a trial under the usual form of procedure, except that the jury had been dispensed with. The evidence was so clear and conclusive that even if the accused had been tried by a jury, it could not have brought in any other verdict than what was pronounced by the Judges constituting the Special Tribunal. We are told that the youths were members of one of the secret societies which are formed in the Deccan. Who are the leaders and organizers of these societies? Who supply them with funds, and arms and ammunition? These are questions of moment on which we expect a revelation from the police. Until it is made, we can not get at the root of the evil. If the defective skill of the Indian police is unequal to the task, it should be reinforced by the importation of first rate men from abroad. When the conspiracies are laid bare, and the arch-plotters are brought to their doom, it will do far more good than all the repressive measures of Government. It will break the back of the nefarious movement with which poor India is afflicted.

"LAUDATOR TEMPORIS ACTI." A correspondent, who is pleased to say he read with interest my contribution on primary education last week, fondly recalls the days, when it was almost entirely in the hands of Mehetajis who worked independently of the Educational Department, and pursued their own primitive method of instruction. He says the old pedagogues had no idea of the new-fangled system labelled, kindergarten. He has no belief in what are known as kindergarten occupations, in the building of squares and cubes, in figure and stick laying, in mat weaving and paper plaiting. He is too old fashioned to have any faith in the educational value of these diversions, and insists that "real solid education" was only that which was beaten into his boys by the "dominius" of old. Who now teaches "anks and padas," which were the foundation of practical arithmetic, so well as he? My correspondent, who is simply enamoured of the past, further claims that at these indigenous schools greater attention was paid to handwriting, and a sound vernacular instruction was given. That primary education in the hands of the Department is not all that one might desire, I admit. That kindergarten, in the hands of the ordinary run of teachers, has been reduced to a dull, mechanical, contrivance, is also true. But with all their shortcomings, it is beyond question that the departmental schools are far superior to the indigenous establishments. I received my own education at one of these latter, and can speak from personal knowledge and experience.

THE PRIMITIVE SCHOOL. A brief sketch of a typical private school of old will interest the reader. It was held on the verandah of a house, kindly lent by the owner. The boys all squatted, on the ground; there were no benches, and no appliances not even a black-board. The pedagogue had boundless faith in the virtue of the rod, and many parents shared this belief. In the evening the urchins were marshalled in the street, where they recited in chorus, and at the top of their voice, the tables of fractions and numerals. The pedagogue marched up and down the while, twirling his cane, which promptly descended on the person of the boy who was caught tripping in his exercise. His voice was deliberately stern and elevated, and if it happened to be naturally harsh and strident, so much the better for the terror he sought to inspire among his pupils. There was no occasion for "the boding tremblers to trace the day's disaster in his morning face." Ruthless severity was his normal condition. If ever he relaxed and unbent, it was when a new boy was admitted to the school with the solemn ceremony of initiation. The boys were marched in procession through the streets and paraded in front of the novitiate's house, where they chanted an invocation to Ganpati, the god of wisdom, and rhymes inculcating reverence for the Guru and the parents. The Mehetaji was given a present, usually a shawl or a turban, and slates and earthen inkstands, while parched rice and gram were distributed among the pupils. The newcomer, garlanded and bedaubed with the auspicious red mark on the forehead, was taken to the school at the head of the procession, and after a few more recitations suited to the solemn occasion, the school was dismissed, and the day was observed as a holiday. The punishment at these schools was barbarous in its severity. Torture in ingenious forms was practised. The bastinado was not unknown. The offender was sometimes forced to taste castor-oil, and that not of the purest, I have seen in a school chains and fetters for unruly boys. The more cruel the pedagogue, the greater his reputation as a strict disciplinarian. It was the common opinion in those days, and it is still believed by a considerable section of the ignorant multitude, that education of real practical value can only be had at these private seminaries, and in consequence, they still flourish amazingly. These institutions, too, are slowly changing under the influence of time, although outside large towns, they are still much the same in all essential particulars.

DION.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The Simla A. D. C. is already making active preparations for the season. The first general meeting will be held on the 6th proximo and the sale of boxes will take place on the next evening. The Committee have arranged to produce no less than eight plays during the season. The first production has been fixed for the 14th May.

THE WALKER HOSPITAL RE-OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The Walker Hospital has re-opened for the season and the keen discontent on its closure during the winter months has been partly assuaged. The municipality have granted Rs. 2,000 towards the hospital.

STAMPING OUT SEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

Yesterday application for bail was made on behalf of Monmohun Ghose, printer of the *Karmayogin*, Mr. Arabindo Ghose's paper. The accused was arrested on Monday on a charge of sedition. The Magistrate refused bail and adjourned the case to the 18th instant.

The publisher of *Dharma*, a vernacular paper of Mr. Arabindo Ghose who was served with a notice to deposit Rs. 2,000 under the Press Act, prayed before the Magistrate for time to consider his position. The Magistrate reserved the order.

In the Pallichitra sedition case Nagendra Nath Chunder, the alleged writer of a seditious poem, was placed before the District Magistrate of Khulna. The accused denied the charge and wanted to adduce evidence, but he was remanded to the hajat.

THE IMPERIAL LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

At the first annual meeting of Imperial League, held under the presidency of the Maharaja of Burdwan, a resolution was adopted expressing gratitude to the Madras Government for appointing the Maharaja of Bobbili to the Madras Executive Council and congratulating the Maharaja on his appointment.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 6.

In their order on the administration of the Excise Department for the year 1908-09 the Madras Government remark that on the whole the report is a record of progress all round, and Government are glad to acknowledge the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Sparkes, the Excise Commissioner, has administered the Department during the year.

THE SAUGOR CAVALRY SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Colonel Wapshare, the newly appointed commandant of the Cavalry School at Saugor, is expected at Simla to-day to settle details with the Army Headquarters. The school will consist of 120, commissioned and non-commisioned officers, and the session will last from June to November inclusive. An Army Order will shortly be issued on the organisation of the school.

THE PUNJAB WHEAT TRADE.

Improvement Necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 6,

A small bulletin has been issued by the Punjab Agricultural Department with a view to giving the fullest publicity to the fact that the Punjab is in a position to produce much "stronger" wheats than those which are now exported and in hope that in this way the change in trade custom which favours "weak" wheats of inferior agricultural value will be facilitated and accelerated. The wheat question is receiving the first attention of the Agricultural Department and the best milling wheats are under the closest observation. In a year or two the Agricultural Department will be in a position to supply selected seed of better milling wheats. But the cultivator must naturally continue to grow those varieties for which there is an active preferential demand. It cannot be reiterated too clearly and too strongly that the initiative in any change in cultivation must come from the British importer through the Indian exporting agencies.

THE ELECTRICITY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Consequent on the passing of the Electricity Bill, the existing Regulations will come up for revision and the details are well up in hand Mr. Meyers, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, has arrived at Simla for the purpose. Under the Act an up-to-date laboratory for testing purposes will probably be established in Calcutta.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Conference of Teachers.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided at the annual conference of teachers of the Bombay Presidency, which was held yesterday in the hall of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. There was a large company of distinguished educationists present. Among those present on the occasion were:—The Right Reverend Dr. E. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay; Lady Muir-Mackenzie; the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar; the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharpe; the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter; the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman; Sir Balchandra Krishna; Principal Covernton; the Rev. Dr. Mackichan; the Rev. Father Dreckmann; Principal Wren; Mr. M. G. Velinker; Principal Pranjpe; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai; Mr. MacNee; Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson; Mr. W. Marrs; Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar; Professor S. R. Bhandarkar; Mr. J. D. Bharda; Mr. K. B. Marzban; the Rev. A. Seither; Mr. P. J. Wadia; Mr. R. G. Barpute; Miss Wilson; Mr. C. M. Cursetji; Mr. K. Natrajan, the Rev. Frank Anderson; Shams-ul-ulma Ervad J. J. Mody; Mr. H. J. Bhabha, and Mr. R. B. Karandiker.

The subject for the first day's deliberations was "Moral and Religious Instruction," on which papers were read by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Principal R. P. Pranjpe and Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai. A discussion followed, the Rev. A. Seither, Principal Wren, and Mr. R. G. Barpute taking part in it. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Sullivan, A. D. C., was received by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp and others and conducted to the dais. The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, then requested His Excellency to take the Chair.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, the Governor, addressing the assembly said:—'Ladies and Gentlemen,— The question of imparting religious or moral training in the schools of India is frequently raised by speakers and writers at the present time, but has not as yet approached a practical solution. It is now a world-wide question on which much thought is being concentrated. The proceedings of such an important gathering as the "First International Moral Education Congress" held in London in 1905 prove how widespread is the belief that something is lacking in our systems of mental training, and how earnest is the conviction that remedies ought to be found. At this Congress 21 countries and States were represented, including almost all European nationalities together with the United States, Japan, China and Mexico. Many of the papers read were of permanent value, and considering the great diversity of delegates the consensus of opinion on some points was remarkable. The movement in favour of moral training has taken root in most Western countries and will certainly grow in strength. Government and unofficial leagues are working in this direction, and the decision of the Board of Education in England in 1906 that "moral instruction should form an important part of every school curriculum" will be generally endorsed before many years have passed. While, therefore, there is reason to expect that, in spite of all difficulties, the problem of moral training will find a solution in Western countries, all who have the progress in the highest sense of India at heart must desire that some advance beyond the region of academical opinion should be made here. I was anxious that this Conference should be assembled, because I hope that we may arrive at some principles capable of being translated into action. The practical difficulties are best appreciated by those whose lives are spent in teaching, and who are in daily contact with Indian boys and girls. In any steps which Government might take we wish to carry the teachers with us as far as possible, and this Conference may be able to clear our ideas and to show us what is practicable and what must be abandoned.

INDIAN UNREST.

'The present situation in India was inevitable although it may not have been wholly foreseen. Into an ancient Country deeply imbued with the customs and habits of thought of a long distant past, Western learning and Western systems of education were suddenly introduced and steadily developed. The results of a long evolution in the West, when transferred to the East, without any natural preparation, produced an intellectual revolution limited in its effects by the comparatively small numbers of the educated classes, but indirectly permeating other classes Out of the violent clashing of the new and the old ideas unrest naturally arose and now shows itself in several forms. The democratic ideals, wholly foreign to India, which had been the product of centuries of thought in Western lands, took root in this hot soil and sprang up into strange and extravagant growths, just as the cherished sweet briar rose of England, when transplanted into Australia, became a terror to the farmer. When once political agitation based on race or on class hatred is set on foot, the assassin will assuredly emerge. I am not, however, concerned with this aspect of the situation, but with the broader features of Indian unrest. It is widely admitted by thoughtful Indians that there are signs of the weakening of parental influence, of the loss of reverence for authority, of a decadence of manners and of growing moral laxity. The restraining forces of ancient India have lost some of their power; the restraining forces of the West are inoperative in India. There has thus been a certain moral loss without any corresponding gain. The educated European may throw off the sanctions of religion; but he has to live in a social environment which has been built up on the basis of Christian morality, and he cannot divest himself of the influences which have formed his conscience. The educated or practically educated Indian, who has learned to look on life and the affairs of men from a Western standpoint has no such environment and may find himself "morally" rudderless on an ocean of doubt. The restraints of ancient philosophies, which have unconsciously helped to shape the lives of millions in India who had only the dimmest knowledge of them, have disappeared from his mental horizon. There is nothing to take their place. Ancient customs, some of them salutary and ennobling have come to be regarded as obselete. No other customs of the better sort have come to take their place, and blindly to copy the superficial West is to ignore all that is best in Western civilization. If this brief analysis of the situation can be accepted as approximately correct, the important questions arise. Can a corrective be found, and should it take the form of religious or moral training in our schools? We require an answer to those questions before we go further into the matter. It may, perhaps, be argued that we are confronted only with a passing phase in the life of India, and that if we adopt a policy of "laissez faire" all moral and intellectual deficiencies will right themselves automatically. I cannot take that view and I hope it will not commend itself to this Conference. As I read the situation, we have to deal with abnormal conditions, of which I know the exact parallel in history and I do not think that we can evade our responsibilities. In the case of Japan, a similar conflict of intellectual ideals is occurring, but the circumstances differ absolutely from those of India. There, however, as in India, a great system of Education is administered by Government, and the necessity for other than purely secular training is acknowledged and appears to be met. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp will be able to explain the methods adopted by the Japanese: and I will only quote the words of the delegate of the Japanese Government at the International Congress to which I have referred. The Japanese, he said, "appealed to conscience, to the sense of duty, to patriotism and to loyalty. In principle they excluded religion, in practice they had a great deal of it." Now I may say at once that I have come to the conclusion, after much thought, that it is quite impossible for Government to make arrangements for religious teaching in our schools. The difficulty is enormous in England, in India it seems insuperable. I am glad to know that in some sectional Schools, not controlled by Government, religious instruction is given. In Urdu schools, facilities for teaching the Koran can be provided, if the Mahomedan Community so desires; but if such teaching is to possess moral value it should be given in Urdu. I understand that facilities, of this kind have lately been afforded to Native Christians in Salsette. In our Schools generally we can impart moral teaching only, and I may point out that teaching of this nature is not wholly neglected at the present time, though it is capable of being greatly extended and systematized.

DEPENDENCE ON THE TEACHER.

'And now I come to question which you gentlemen are better able to deal with than I can be and on which I hope you will freely express your opinion. Is direct moral teaching, by which I mean the inculcation of moral principles as such in a class of boys or girls, practicable on a large scale? The answer to this question I believe depends wholly on the teacher. It is certainly possible to make direct moral teaching attractive and impressive by illustrative methods. If such teaching is dull, it must evidently be useless; if it is purely formal it will degenerate into the committing to memory of copy-book maxims which may not be connected in a boy's mind with the realities of life. I do not mean that sound maxims enshrining in some great moral principle are necessarily valueless, because I can recall times we they have served me as guides of conduct and action; but nothing unintelligently committed to memory can have any moral or educative value. Direct moral training must depend mainly upon the personality of the teacher. He cannot impart what he doet not himself feel. He can only arouse interest when he feels interest. If his teaching is of the nature of formal routine, it will certainly fail to produce any impression on the minds of children. If in any school there is a teacher who has enthusiasm for moral training and the power of conveying it in an attractive form I should like him to be helped as much as possible, by laying down some definite lines for his guidance and by providing time in school hours for his purpose. In this direction I believe that progress might be made. "We cannot expect all teachers to fulfil the conditions I have stated even if they have been specially trained. Our training colleges can teach educational methods, but they cannot be counted upon to evolve the personal enthusiasm and conviction which are essential to effective moral teaching. We must, therefore, employ indirect methods. Clearly all good schools must indirectly play a part in moral training. Discipline, when it is properly enforced, is of great value. The example and the personal influence of the teacher who feels a real human interest in his pupils and can win their affection are potent factors. There are many opportunities of enforcing moral lessons in the course of ordinary instruction. Good games played in a manly spirit have a distinct moral influence. Apart, therefore, from direct instruction in morals a good school must help to induce good habits which may at least supply assistance in the guidance of life and conduct. It is much, as Bacon has told us, to cultivate good customs; but more than this seems to me to be possible. I have been looking through a book by Mr. F. J. Gould called "Life and manners.' Here are moral lessons of vital importance illustrated by stories from life told in the most attractive form and in the simplest language. I find the eternal truth of the maxim 'live for others" enforced by a little story drawn from the history of ancient Rome. We English boy or girl could read this book without deriving impressions of permanent moral value. And a teacher provided with such a book as a guide and equipped with a little imagination should be able to sow seeds, which may produce fair flowers of character and of action in the fulness of time. What is needed are books of this kind in which the moral lessons should be drawn wholly from Indian life, history, biography, mythology and literature. The atmosphere, the colouring and the forms of expression must be Indian. We need a body of thinkers who could do for India what the Moral Instruction League is seeking to accomplish for England. The aims and the methods should be the same, but the spirit should be essentially that of the East. The materials are rich and varied. The sacred books of India contain moral precepts of universal value to all mankind, which rest forgotten or unknown. The Bhagavatgita enthusias many noble thoughts. It would be difficult to find anything more inspiring than these words of Krishna:—

> "Action.
> Is better than inaction, none can live
> By sitting still and doing naught; it is
> By action only that a man attains
> Immunity from action, yet in working
> Ne'er work for recompense; let the act's motive
> Be in the act itself, Know that work
> Proceeds from the Supreme,"

'Yet the vast mass of the Hindus of India have never heard of these words, and it is a sad fact tha the Gita is now tortured into a commendation of murder. The Christian religion, in the simple words "Love thy neighbour as thyself," sums up a variety of duties of the utmost importance. It is surely possible to inculcate those duties, most of which are enjoined in the sacred books of the East, in the minds of Indian boys and girls illustrating them impressively and attractively from Indian lore. And if further they could be taught that the only abiding source of happiness is to be found in the faithful performance of duty and especially in the rendering of services to others, something would be accomplished. I have not time to allude to the use of pictures, which I believe could be turned to good account.

SPECIAL BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION.

'I will now briefly summarise what I hope this Conference will consider. It is my belief that, if books fulfilling the conditions which I have laid down could be provided, teachers would be equipped with general guides, and having definite aims before them would be able to make the best use of their opportunities. Having such guides and such aims, they would often be in a position ot draw valuable moral lessons in the course of their purely secular instruction. The experienced teachers present will be able to say whether these views are capable of being carried into practice. I am well aware that it is alleged that little can be done in our Schools; because boys and girls spend three-quarters of their time away from school influence and their characters must be moulded mainly by their outside environment. I think that the learned Vice Councillor seemed to incline to this opinion in his admirable Convocation Address. My reply is that, in the first place, the children of today are the heads of the home to-morrow, and that if even a leaven of moral training can be imparted during the school period it must in time work with increasing effect upon home life. In the second place, I hold that we are bound to do what is possible to correct certain evils to which the introduction of Western education has inevitably given rise, and that even if little is possible we cannot be justified in neglecting that little. And now I want to make it clear that I have approached these vitally important matters solely from the point of view of a Government, which exists to do its best for the people. To me the main questions have been: Can Government move in the direction of moral training? If so, what steps can Government take? I do not for a moment ignore the many moral influence, which are at work in India. There is first of all the law which is administered to a great extent by Indians. Law, in all countries, is a haral school master; but it necessarily possesses educative force. Then there are the self-denying labours of many missionaries of many denominations in various directions, the loving work of devoted sisters whose personal influence must make itself felt among the poorest, and lastly the hospitals which must help to inculcate the value of human life and the essiantial community of mankind. These and other forces are at work silently, but not without definite moral results. The agency of the schools remains to be turned to account, if as I believe it affords us real possibilities of good.

THE QUESTION OF POLITICS.

'I now turn to the question as to whether instruction in what has been inelegantly termed 'Civics' should find a place in our school curriculum. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, when addressing thi Students Brotherhood on the 9th October last, urged that our students should be trained in political subject, and should be permitted to attend political meetings I am not prepared to go as far as that unless the word 'political' is clearly defined. In most countries politics are becoming identified with the art of misrepresentation, or at least with the expression of biessed views coloured by the proclivitiesos the politicians. India cannot easily escape the fate of other countries, and in proportion to the lack of knowledge of facts is the danger of politics of this nature. On the other hand, I cordially agree that the training of students should be such as to fit them in later life to form sound judgments upon political questions, and a long time before reading Mr. Gokhak's address I urged that Indian History and Indian polity should be made compulsory subjects by the University. The best foundation for political study is the acquisition of sound and independent judgment, coupled with a keen desire for and full appreciation of the significance of facts. I am strongly of opinion that our present curriculum of higher education is peculiarly ill-adapted to educe these qualities. By 'Civics' I understand knowledge of the existing structure and organisation of society and the duties of citizens in regard to it which easily cannot themselves with moral obligations. "The Citizen of India" contains a mass of information on such matters which it is most desirable that boys in our high schools should acquire. I confess, however, that I have a horror of text books, which generally lead to an unintelligent absorption of knowledge that quickly evaporates without leaving any educative results behind. A book of this kind used by a good teacher as a guide to his instruction might be of great value, and the more elementary portions might well be taught in the vanacular. I see no special difficulty in imparting such instruction in an attractive and impressive way if the teacher himself is interested in the subject. If the teaching is perfunctory, it must necessarily fail.

HYGIENICS.

'In conclusion, I wish to say a few words on the subject of Hygienics. We have a Sanitary Primer which, I am told, is supposed to be read in the 5th Standard and in Venacular Schools; but it has long been out of date and out of print. India suffers terribly from preventible diseases due to insanitary conditions, and to want of elementary knowledge on the part of the people. Sanitation is an anxious and a difficult question for Government. The stringent measures which can be and are taken in Western Countries are impossible in India where they would be regarded as acts of oppression. While Government can do and does much in helping to provide pure water supply, which is an essential condition, it cannot take other steps, however imperatively required, without winning the confidence and the acquiescence of the people. In last year's outbreak of cholera at Nasik, the Civil Surgeon most wisely endeavoured to explain certain necessary arrangements to the people with the result that a most serious epidemic was averted and many lives were saved. Surely if we can gradually inculcate the elements of sanitation during the school age we shall in time find it more easy to lead the people for their good. Vaccination has taken held and must have saved a very large number of lives. Inoculatian has made some little way, and would I believe be largely resorted to if another heavy visitation of plague came upon us. I argue, therefore that we should do all that is possible to impart the elements of sanitary knowledge and to instil the ideas of simple precautions against certain prevailing diseases and of ordinary care of the body. I do not admit that this requires any scientific knowledge on the part of either teacher of pupil. The Sanitary Primer should be re-written in simple language and be brought up to date. I think it should be divided into two sections the most elementary being used in the Primary Schools Such a Primer can be made interesting, but I do not consider that it should be read in class. The teacher should take it as a guide to lessons given orally and should be supplied with pictures to illustrated his instruction. Instructions of this kind must some time be in flat contradiction to the customs of the people and no immediate effects could reasonably be expected. All bad customs die hard; but I have no doubt that in time in the spread of knowledge by these means would lead to the improved health of the people. Knowledge grows, and it is not a question of seeking to impress a certain number of facts upon a certain number of boys and girls, but of sowing seeds which may fructify in some minds and bear fruit later. Patience is an essential quality in those who earnestly seek to guide the progress of the people of India.

'Ladies and Gentlemen, in opening, this Conference it has been necessary for me to confine myself to what are from the point of view of Government the practical aspects of the questions to be discussed. I have therefore left the subject of to-day. The Basis of Moral Instruction untouched, and I have occupied myself only with the need for such instruction and the method of imparting it. I am convinced that religion furnishes the best basis of morals, and the best inspiration of the teachers of morals, and I have indicated a way in which moral instruction can be linked up with the ancient religion of India. In Education of all kinds the selection and the consideration of subjects is necessarily important; but the greatest factor is the Teacher himself. His personality and the influence that he can exercise both inside and outside the class room can be immensely powerful for good. In proportion to the power are the honour and the responsibility of the Teacher. I am sure that all the members of this Association realize this fact and that they are earnestly seeking to use their power to the best advantage not only for the spread of knowledge, but for the moulding of the character of the future citizens of India.'

THE RELIGIOUS BASIS.

The Right Reverend E. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, read a paper on the Religious Basis, of Moral Education in the course of which his Lordship said. —"In accepting the invitation of the Secretary to read a paper to this Conference on this subject, I told him that there was only one position which I could take up. I believe firmly that the real basis of morality is religion and that moral teaching ought to be based on religious teaching. I propose to illusrate how the religion which I myself profess inculcates morality and how, in teaching morality, a Christain teacher basrs it on religion. I propose to do this as a contribution of fact to the discussion. I make, as it were, a report of experience. I will not talk about other religions, which I do not really understand. If any non-Christian speakers will follow my method, they will tell us from their experience how their several religious inculcate morality, and how a teacher belonging to each religion would base his moral teaching on his religious teaching in the result we should gain some information which would be interesting and not unpractical. For I should have thought that at least one possible solution of this problem is that at school the children of each religion should receive teaching in the morality inculcated by that religion. Now, where morality is based on religion, the religion usually teaches that God cares for men, has given them life and has provided for them the possibility of living a good life. Further it teaches that if the man lives a good life he will be pleasing to God if he does not, he will be displeasing to him. Religions have differed as to the ways in which they believed God's pleasure and displeasure to be shown but the main point is that in each case morality is represented primarily as living so as to please God, and to please God is represented as the most important aim which a man can have in life. Christianity was born in the midst of Judaism and it accepts and uses the sacred books of Judaism. In these books we find morality based on religion. The famous Ten Commandments of the Masaic Law are part of a convenant between God and His people. The passage of the Law begins with the proclamation, "It am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, the house of bondage." Then immediately follow the Commandments. These Commandments would be regularly taught to Jews and learned by heart and the obligation of them impressed as a religious obligation. They are still taught to Christian children in the same way. Mosses is revered by the whole Mahomedan world as well as the whole of Christiandom, as one of the greatest figures of history. The judgment is just. He taught a number of wild and barbarous tribes to be one nation, and he based their national existence on a religion which sternly inculcated a simple morality. There were many ritual laws and observances in Judaism, but from time to time the great prophets violently swung the attention of the people from ceremonial to morality. Thus did Judaism base morality on religion. The situation was instructive for us. There was no difficulty in making the Jew feel the claims of religion. The work of the legislator and the prophet was to make him feel that true religion must issue in moral action. But legislator and prophet never taught morality apart from religion or as a substitute for it. They took the religious feeling which they found and directed it into the channel of of moral action. Now so far as education was concerned, the method employed was to teach the Scriptures both of the Law and the Prophets, much of which was learnt by heart, and also the Jewish history, which is all moralised history, i. e., history told with the object of showing how God's favour follows the righteous nation or the righteous man, and how God's anger overtakes the wicked.

GOOD WILL AND GOOD HEART.

"When we pass on to Christianity, we again find a religion which inculcates morality as an essential part of itself, but we encounter a new atmosphere.

"Christianity makes morality consist in gold will and good disposition of the heart, which issues in good actions. But it insists that this good will is altogether due to God; it is the work or God's spirit in the heart of a man who has an enthusiastic loyalty and love for Jusus Christ, who communicates to those who believe in Him the power to become like Himself. Christianity is thus essentially a religion not a system of ethics, but a religion which has taught in the strongest terms that religion which does not issue in morality or ethical virtue is vain, Christianity is often admired for its ethics. But it has never taught, and never could teach ethics except as the fruit of the spirit. You may admire the swiftness of a bird in the air. You may cut off the wings with which it flies and put them in your hat. Do you suppose those wings will lift you from the earth and speed you through the air? Of course not. As little does a Christian suppose that Christian ethics can raise men without the power of Christ and the religious belief in that power. Now to come to teaching: in Christianity morality is taught as a department, or more strictly, a consequence of religion. The method is roughly as follows. The story of Jesus Christ's life is taught even to very young children and with more and more advanced explanation all through youth. The other books of the New Testament are also taught according to the age of the learner. They contain ethical teaching of which I have given you typical instances. Perhaps someone will ask, how does this come into a school curriculum? Do you mean by that, can you hold an examination in it? No, like all the subjects you teach the best and most vital aspects of this subject of religion cannot be examined in. But some parts of religious teaching can be examined. The history and biography which form part of the religious instruc tion can be examined in, like any other histroy and biography. So also elder pupils can be examined in the subject matter of the more abstract books, just as older pupils can be examined in philosophy or in the theoretic side of any science. But the most potent force in religious instruction is a personal force. It is the teacher's conviction and the teacher's example. Both of these are infectious. The really religious man might give a religious lesson which differs in form very little from a history lesson, but his obvious interest in it, and joy in it, and the fact (which a child realise long before it can explain) that the teacher is teaching it something which is inexpressibly dear and important to himself, will impress the child, and communicate to it by a beneficial infection the seeds of real religion.

DIFFICULTY OF MORAL TEACHING.

"The difficulty of teaching morality is that morality is not a matter of theory, but of practice. Morality, or, to use a simpler expression, right conduct, is a matter not of the head only, but of the heart and of the will. To teach morality does not mean to teach boys and girls what actions are right and what are wrong: it means what is far more difficult to instil into them also the will to do good action and to refuse to do bad actions. You must, then, bring the children to some source of good will. Now there is ultimately only one, namely God's will; but that will of God's acts on us mediately by the means of many wills which have allowed Him more or less to make them His; which have allowed His will to dominate control and transform them. To make a person practically moral you must bring him or her into contact with God and with religious people, in other words you must give them religion. This way of stating my contention may be difficult or alien to some minds here. I add another. One whole great province of morality is the control of passions of all sorts. How does one subdue cast out or get rid of passions? I believe Sir John Seeley was very near the mark when he said a passion can only be cast out by another passion. Very few people have ever had a passion for abstract morality, many have had a passion for God. By this road also I reach the conclusion that religion is the basis of practical morality. I add one more line of argument. I doubt if there has ever anywhere in the world been a system which succeeded in obtaining a fairly high standard of morality amongst great masses of men, which contented itself with teaching theoretic morality, The popular mind, when it really less hold of morality has done so by the held of something less abstract than ethical theory. The claims of morality have been reinforced by a sanction-stirring emotion and acting strongly upon the will. This sanction has taken several forms; the belief that moral action was pleasing to the gods, or to quasi-deified ancestors, or the fear that immoral action would displease either, or an imitative loyalty to saint or sage, often regarded as divine, which has in it the enthusiasm of friendship and some of the reverence of religion. So far as I know, this generalisation covers the ground of history fairly adequately. There have been movements like Comtism, but were they popular? Were they able to appeal to the uneducated? Was not their force due to the atmosphere produced by religious morality? There have been individuals who were Stoics in temperament. But I do not think that ever anywhere popular morality has been strict or high without one or other of the religious or quasi-religious sanctions. If this is true, it forms an a "posteriori" argument for basing the teaching of morality on religion.

"If this construction is good, it is for those assembled here to tell us how their religion has inculcated morality, and how they would, as teacher use it to inculcate morality."

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy read a paper on "Moral Instruction on Religious Basis," in the course of which he said that the question, that he was asked to discuss, was the utility of moral instruction on religious basis. The question of moral education, so far as the formation of character goes, was not a disputed fact. He wished to limit the discussion of the question to the religious foundations of morality only. Was religion to be the foundation? Ought they to allow its claim to the parentage of morality? He answered the questions in the affirmative, on these grounds. He defined religion, which was the ground of morality, to be what took cognisance of their conduct here, in the light of their permanent relations with this world, with their fellowmen and with God. The second ground was that such rules alone as stood above and beyond the conditions of manifested life must be the guiding spirit of his conduct. This condition was fulfilled by religion alone. This religion must be the basis of morality. The third reason was that purification meants piritualization, and conduct, which was religious or which religion would approve alone purified. Thus the existence of this spirit impelled him, now and hereafter, to observe a law given to him by God. This was no other than the law of religion. The fourth reason was this. An internecine war had been going on between the laws of nature and the eternal principles of morality. If their progress had to culminate in what was Divine, what was eternal, was it not desirable to pray to and to seek the assistance of God and ask Him to enable them to achieve their Pilgrim's Progress with the help of His eternal spiritual laws, he meant, with that of Divine religion? The fifth ground was that for their secular and social welfare, they must depend upon religion, because self-sacrifice was the law of religion. To his mind, all secular truths depended, in the last resort, upon absolute truths, and ideal truths, he meant upon the universal truths of philosophy and those of religion. Take what question you would, a question of science for instance or that of sociology in its ultimate analysis, the question must reduce itself to either a universal or eternal truth, without the cognisance of which no truth of science would ever go home and contribute to the positive formation of character, or to an ideal truth. Religion implied what was best and highest. He would, therefore, ask my friends advocating moral instructions on a secular basis only, if they would like to have their younger generation not well-brought up, in what was best (be that of the East or the West). His dictum, therefore, was that moral instructions must be preceded or at least followed by the exposition of those particular religious verities which included those very moral truths they wished to teach. Morality, without religion, was an edifice without foundation. Hence, the teaching of religious truths was a necessity, whether our homes did take charge of this department or the school house, being determined by particular circumstances. It was high time, intelligent and rational religious instructions were introduced now. So far as possible, they should, try to strengthen their moral instruction by grounding it on the basis of religion. He hoped, this Conference would do well to appoint a Committee to inquire fully into this Socio-Religious question and to report thereon with a view to devise such measures as might be deemed practicable.

THE BASIS OF MORAL EDUCATION.

Lady Muir Mackenzie read a paper on "the Basis of Moral Education, in the courts of which she said:—

There is a diversity of opinion concerning the basis of moral education. There are, as is natural, varieties of theories and beliefs on this disputed question. I trust, however, the difinition I wish to submit to the audience to-day, will be found to be both Catholic and inclusive. The aspect of the question I wish to touch on is the education of the heart. Must not the foundation of all moral teaching be just this?

Through all the dim aeons of the past when primitive man was fighting against rude nature, fierce animals and his fellow man, for the right to exist, the qualities of the heart lay dormant. The primeval human father ate his own children as we see the lion to-day. The first gleam of tenderness and affection came from the mother. She had to protect her children from many enemies including their own father. Thus the lovely qualities of the heart became part of the equipment of the human race. The developed heart is our most precious heritage, and as we follow its higher teaching so do we conquer both the animal and the human within us, and reach upwards towards the divine. It is the man with the genius of the heart who will ultimately redeem mankind. The man of overpowering intellect can modify, change and beautify life, but the man with the highest development of heart will perform the last great miracle.

What has most profoundly touched and altered man's existence for the better? Is it not the religions founded by Christ and Buddha? Are not both these religions religions of tenderness? Did not the founders of these religions teach us to love our fellowmen? Christianity were more especially teaches us not only to love but to serve our brethren.

When the little child is committed to our care, should not our first duty be to develope the qualities of its heart? Can any child or man whose heart is filled with a desire to love and serve his fellows be found capable of treachery, of lying, of stealing or of murder? If we admit that to love is to fulfil the moral law, let us next consider the best means of awakening this love in the heart of the child. Is this to be the work of the school teacher or only of the parents? It seems to me that the ideal teacher must also be the moral teacher. In every department of teaching surely this opportunity is forthcoming. In teaching history, philosophy or ethics the worth of righteousness, love and intergrity may perpetually be discovered and shown to the pupil. The child is happily a hero-worshipper, and the life story of the historic hero is the master's opportunity. In teaching mathematics and drawing, lessons on the building up of moral character are not so obvious. Here again, however, the master may draw his pupil's attention to the beautiful laws of proportion and harmony. Might he not suggest that character bereft of these qualities is a deficient and abortive character? Next to a loving heart perhaps a sense of harmony, beauty and proportion are the most necessary attributes for a perfect human being. In the playground the master can again aid his pupil to develop qualities of heart and show him the necessity for co-operation, forbearance and uprightness. Above all in play-time he can cultivate in his pupil the saving of humour and of the ridiculous. I have heard this sense referred to as antiseptic as guiding to sanity of judgment. How many a tragedy would be averted if a good laugh had only turned the supposed mountain back into the actual mole hill.

A SUPERHUMAN TASK.

Here in India, perhaps, the sense has been somewhat neglected and it is only a variation of the valuable sense of proportion and harmony. The possibility of laughter sets us apart from the animals who have been denied this power. It is not just conceivable that our sense of human has a special and divine sanction? If it is granted that the teacher of every branch of learning must necessarily be also a teacher of morals, it follows that the master ought almost to be a superhuman. He should be lifted by the fires of love and enthusiasm as well as by singleness of purpose and selflessness right above his fellowmen. The ideal teacher is a high priest of the aspiring heart, a physician of the soul, into whose keeping the golden key of evolution has been entrusted. Not the blind evolution of plant, animal and primeval human being, but the upward evolution deliberately carried out to-day by the conscious and understanding heart and brain of man. Is the ideal teacher in the world to-day or is he yet but an archtype in Plato's pattern world? Have we no descendants of Socrates and Erasmus in our midst? They are not very often perhaps to be met with, but who shall doubt they exist to-day? India at any rate is fortunate in that a race of men come to her shores who gives her gifts no money can buy. I meet Englishmen belonging to the Educational Department, alive with enthusiasm and deeply imbued with love for their Indian pupils—men who are willing to spend themselves right generously in the service of the youth of this country. So many rupees a month may bring the bodies of these men to your shores, and buy a certain part of their daily time, but no gold and silver can buy the gifts they bring. These gifts are born of their courtesy and love and enthusiasm for the betterment of the human race. Perhaps, too, they give you of their best because of that mystic and little understood bond which binds England and India together. Here it may not be out of place to recall the name of Dr. Selby—a man beloved by two generations of pupils. It is not only the man in the Educational Department who are carrying on the moral education of India—a more profoundly touching and significant teacher is in your midst—I mean the missionary. Here for the first time in history we see well born men and women of highest culture, and profound literary attainments, cross the sea and in a voluntary exile spend themselves in educating the boys and girls of India. Why do the prominent and wealthy fathers and mothers of Bombay send their children to the Missionary schools? They have told me "No where-else," they say, "can our children learn such 'nice' ways." This is a vague term, but I understood it to mean "moral education."

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

The teacher must shadow forth his teaching not only in words but by example. Missionary schools, whether for the humble villager or for the rich citizen of a great town, are models of cleanliness and harmony. The teachers are as spotlessly neat and clean in persons as in mind. Because their conduct if founded on the highest ideal they have, as Ruskin says that "touch faculty of body and soul finesse and fulness of sensation beyond reason, guide and sanctifier of reason itself. Reason can but determine what is true—it is the God-given passion of humanity which alone can recognise what God has made good."

If we allow that Englishmen and women who are teaching the youth of India are in some measure gifted with "the God-given passion of humanity," it is worth enquiring whether the Indian teacher also possesses this gift.

I know personally little of the Indian school teacher. It is arguable, however, that he is just new at a crucial stage of growth and change. Fifty years since practically the only schoolmaster known to India, was the often times beloved pandit, going from house to house, or holding classes under the shade of a spreading banian tree or in the outer court of a temple. In the twinkling of an eye, the light of modern thought and the bustle of Western ways disturbed the age, old custom of India. Schools and colleges with the full blown curricula of the West were flung open to the youth of this country. The old pandit speaking of the polution accruing from using the municipal water supply, or warning his pupils that a dragon is about to eat the earth, vanished in the lightning flash that came from the West.

The old pandit is gone, who has taken his place? At times the highest type of man offers himself as a teacher, but too often comes the man who was failed in various other walks of life, and proposes to undertake without thought or preparation one of the highest and most difficult callings on earth. How is this to be remedied, how shall we best set a higher standard before the Indian schoolmaster? This should not be too difficult. There is surely fine material among the young men of this country. Their natures lean towards spirituality and the ideal. Would it not be possible to inaugurate a guild of teachers on the lines of the Knight Templars of old? Might they not be inspired to look upon themselves as the high priests of humanity their calling as the highest and holiest life can produce? Could they not bring to their work some of the burning zeal of the Crusaders of the European Middle Ages? Are there are not enemies in plenty for them to fight? Would it not be splendid work to lay low the dragon of superstition, dirt, slovenliness and moral cowardice?

A. GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY.

I see a glorious opportunity open to the young men of India to aid the moral education of their country. Government might come to the aid of the aspiring school teacher. It might decree that no longer are examinations to be the sole standard of a boy's efficiency. Examinations show that a boy is possessed of certain qualities such as a good memory, quickness, decision and application. These are good qualities but they alone cannot form the moral character of the perfect man. There is no room here for the development of body and soul, and the present system touches only a portion of a boy's mind. The idea of cramming for examinations is easily assimilated in a country like this, where the people are wonderfully receptive but content to be shocking inaccurate.

Mr. Roosevelt, one of the great men of the age, said only last week when delivering an address at the Cairo University that "true education was not a matter of curriculum, but of wisdom and sincerity of character which was more important than mental subtlety."

The revolution of Indian education, we may hope, will take another turn in the future. There will perhaps be fewer examinations in book learning, and a growing desire to apply spiritual and moral tests to school and college students. This will be the opportunity for the rise of the ideal teacher, who by the example of his own high-mindedness and perfection in morals, manners and dress will set a glorious example to his pupils. The destinies of the world may depend on the right awakening and the perfect moral evolution of the Indian mind. Stanley Laue Poole says:—"There are those who believe that the contact of Western energy with Eastern thought, the infusion of European literature in the subtle Indian mind, and the reaction of the ancient philosophies of the Brahmin schools upon the imagination of the West, may end in generating a new force in the world—another great religion who knows? An Indian native combining the profound speculation of the East with the progressive activities of Europe."

Here is a splendid ideal to which the teacher of the Indian youth may strive to attain, and I am convinced that if the right appeal is made to the Indian school teacher and the highest ideal set before him he will rise to it. To-day it is overpoweringly necessary to raise in him the right spirit. Till the Indian mother attains a wider and more balanced outlook, through becoming herself educated, on the schoolmaster alone rests the burden and responsibility of promoting soundness and sincerity of character and giving a perfect moral education to the youth of the Indian nation.

SECULAR BASIS.

Principal Pranjpe read a paper on "Arguments for a Secular nasis of Moral Instruction". In the course of his paper, Principal Pranjpe said that the most important element of moral instruction was the personality of the teacher. A good teacher could improve the tone of the boys under him wonderfully in a very short time. A bearing ever gentle, a deep sense of truth and a contempt for everything that was false or mean, a consistent regard for the rights of others would make the boys of such a teacher of far better character than those who had been fed on daily lessons in morality whether enforced or not with the assistance of the theological beliefs. To achieve the end in view the boys should be made fond of manly games, particularly of those games which encouraged joint action. The speaker then referred to set lessons in morality, and said boys very often forget abstruse lectures, and equally often did teachers forget that they sometimes talked above the depths of their young listeners. Principal Pranjpe further said that what he was afraid of in making morality depend upon religious sanction was the danger to morality itself. Religion was altogether an individual's personal matter. But morality was not a thing which was only personal. This concerned the whole society. They ran a great risk of loosening moral ties by making morality depend upon religion.

THE DISCUSSION.

After the papers had been read, His Excellency the Governor left and the chair was then taken by the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction.

A discussion followed the reading of the papers. The Rev. A. Seither dwelt on the necessity of making religious education the basis of moral education and pointed out the example of France where purely secular education had been the ruin of that country. Principal Wren detailed the means by which such education could best be given.

The Conference then adjourned till this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

A few falls of rain have occurred in Assam and in the extreme South. The principal amounts being, Dibrugarh two inches, Tinnevelly, one; and Trivandrum, a half.

The weather appears disturbed in Afghanistan and the skies are clouding over in the extreme North.

FORECAST.—A few falls rain is likely in Assam and the extreme South and some precipitation in Kashmir.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Two slight earthquakes have recorded in Simla this morning from a distance of about one thousand miles. Their times of arrival went four seven and seven thirtyfour.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6h April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north-east and clear in other places. The air has become slightly damper at Rawalpindi, but remains drier elsewhere. Temperature is generally below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now very low everywhere at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much below the average. Temperature continues to fall and is in large defect at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the south of west Central India, but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. The air is much drier than usual. Temperature is normel except for a defect at Neemuch during day and at Bhuj and Rajkot at night.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has increased and skies are moderately clouded at most places. Humidity is considerably below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half; night temperature has risen and is high in the south-west.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light or moderate cloud persists in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day is normal but has risen and is high at night at most places, the greatest excess being 10° to 11° at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Colombo records 1·31" of rain during a thunderstorm and cloud continues to increase in the Peninsula and extend northwards as far as Central Provinces. Heavy cloud persists in the extreme north also.

Local showers are likely in the south.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Programme for Saturday.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, the 9th instant.

"A" Class Handicap—Course.—Committee Vessel, Tucker Beacon to port, P. O. B. Buoy to port. Tucker Beacon to starboard, Committee Vessel, North Karanja Buoy to port. Committee Vessel. Distance, 11·50 miles. Start at 3·30 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap—Course.—Committee Vessel. Tucker Beacon. North Karanja Buoy. P. O. B. Buoy. Tucker Beacon. North Karanja Buoy, Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard.

"C" Class Handicap for a Cup presented by Mr. R. Walker. Course.—Committee Vessel. Tucker Beacon. North Karanja Buoy. P. O. B. Buoy. North Karanja Buoy. Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to Starboard. Distance 9·24 miles. Start at 3-50 p. m.

TENNIS.

The Semi-Finals of the Mixed doubles were played yesterday night:—

Miss Froom and R. D. England beat Mrs Sewell and F. A. H. East 1-6 6-5 6-1; Mr. and Mrs. Reynold beat Mrs. Currie and J. Haskell, 6-2 4-6 6-3.

The Final will be played to-morrow, Friday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 18th Mar. 1910.	Total from 1st April 1909 to 18th Mar. 1910.	For week ending 18th Mar. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 18th Mar. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	36	1,144	26	1,127
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	29	1,142	29	1,125
Vessels transported	24	803	15	788
Vessels attended to	4	56	3	87
Vessels warped	3	38	...	19

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MURDER OF POLICE PATEL.

Hearing of the Appeal.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard the appeals of Bhagwansingh Dolatsingh, Himat Subba, Sirdarsingh Himatsingh, Gulabsingh Bhagwansingh and Jhaver Motichand, who were convicted of the murder of one Bhailal Haribhai, Police Patel of the village of Umeta in the Borsad Taluka, by Mr. B. H. A. Elliott, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and the first three of whom were sentenced to death, and the fourth and fifth accused to transportation for life.

Mr. M. R. Branson, instructed by Mr. S. R. Desai, appeared for the accused; Mr. G. S. Rao, the Government Pleader, was for the Crown.

It appeared that the first four accused were relations of the ruling Thakor of Umeta, who is a minor and belonged to the people known as Bhayats. The deceased mukhi was appointed by the Collector of Kaira. He had been mukhi for about four years before his death and was an honest but overbearing man, jealous of his position and its prerogatives and inclined to be harsh and rude to those with whom he came in contact. It had been his habit to go round the town at night to see that all was well and he always took with him a stick, a sword and a lantern. As the Thakor was a minor, the State was under the management of the Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, who had put in a manager of "Japtidar" who lived at a place called Khadol. Shortly before the murder, two marriage parties had left Umeta, one from the house of Sarupchand, a Bania; the other had gone from the house of Mulji Hurjiwan Rangari to Jambusar. Between 50 and 100 people had gone off to each marriage party or "jan," and these included the most important people in Umeta. The deceased took up a very independent attitude towards the Japtidar and his men. The relations, therefore, between the Japtidar and the mukhi were distinctly strained. The murder took place in a street some 100 yards from the palace on the night of the 7th February, 1909. The Sub-Inspector, Borsad, began the investigations at once and on the next day he received information that the first three accused and one Rewashankar, were the probable assistants. It also appeared that the first attack was made on the deceased near the flagstaff of the Shah Madar Pir near Mulji Harjivan's house, opposite which was erected a "mandap" for the marriage ceremony. From there, there were splashes of blood at intervals on the ground upto the wood lying by the side of a house which was just in front of the house of the first accused. The investigation remained in a state of supension until February 1909 when one Nageshwar Atmaram, an inhabitant of Surat, was appointed to investigate this case. Nageshwar went to Umeta and there learnt that one Sakra Gulabchand had a sword with which the deceased was killed and posing as a merchant, he struck up a friendship with him and elicited some information. He applied for a man from the Criminal Investigation Department and after some delay an inspector named Inayakkhan was sent down to assist him.

The prosecution theory was that the first four accused entered into a conspiracy to murder the deceased to which conspiracy one Rewashankar, since deceased, and the fifth accused, participated.

On the evidence the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, convicted all the accused of murder. The question of sentence, he said, was a difficult one. Logically, he remarked, all should be sentenced to death for it was a cruel and brutal murder. The fourth accused, however, was a young man on the threshold of life, and the death sentence would, he thought, be too great a punishment in his case, and the fifth accused did not use or had any weapon. He, therefore, sentenced the accused as above stated.

Against this decision all the accused appealed.

Mr. Branson, in arguing the appeal, said the Sessions Judge had admitted a good deal of inadmissible evidence. He also argued that the Sessions Judge had erred in accepting the police statements and correspondence as evidence against the accused without satisfactory explanation as to their sources. He submitted that it was admitted that great pressure was exercised by the police officers on the witnesses, who, he said, were for the most part unreliable. Counsel then referred to the correspondence that had passed between the District Magistrate of Kaira and the Political Agent of the Panch Mahals in support of his contention that undue pressure was exercised on the witnesses. He also complained that certain witnesses had been kept back without sufficient reason. Council then proceeded to comment on the facts in detail.

Further hearing was adjourned.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor presided, yesterday, at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Wallabhdass Premji stood charged before a common jury with the offences of mischief by fire and theft of account books.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was undefended.

Mr. Kazi in opening his case said the accused was employed in the firm of one Vinalal Premchand as a mehta and bill-collector. His duty was to collect outstandings, and hand them over to the accountant in the shop. He collected various sums, roughly amounting to Rs. 500 so far as the prosecution could ascertain and did pay them into the shop. Evidently with a view to conceal his action he conceived the mischievous and highly dangerous idea of setting fire to the shop. On the 20th February last the accused was seen to close the lock of the shop with a false key. The key of the shop used to be carried by another servant to his master's house. The accused was seen to carry a bundle. At the same time a light was observed in the shop and the attention of the accused was drawn to it, but he gave evasive answers and walked away. This was a cloth shop and all the shops in the neighbourhood were cloth-shops.

The fire, therefore, would have proved dangerous, had the watchman of the fire-brigade of the market not observed it and taken prompt steps to extinguish the same. Five account books were also missing among them, being the book containing the entries of goods sold to the customers. The books were subsequently secured on the information supplied by the accused himself. Those books were recovered from a well in the maidan. The accused, he said, had admitted having misappropriated the amount, having set fire to the shop and having thrown the books in the well.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of both the offences, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth and because he confessed the crime before his master.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Rajnarain Prasad, Ram Sumar Shiv Ratan Kassam Hassam and Gopaldas Girdherlal stood charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Mathurabai and abetment of the same.

Mr. C. A. Oliver, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Joshi, instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, defended the third accused.

Mr. Oliver, in opening his case, said the parties lived in a chawl at Fanaswadi. There was a drunken browl among them in which the accused dragged the woman out of her room and assaulted her with fists and kicks. The woman subsequently died in the hospital from the injuries she received.

Evidence was then led and further hearing was adjourned till this morning.

CHARGE AGAINST MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

Application for Transfer.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Justice Heston heard the application of transfer of his case made by Anupram Kirparam, a well known citizen and Municipal Councillor of Surat.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the petitioner, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

In his petition of transfer, Mr. Anupram stated that in October 1909, the opponent Nawab Sadrudin Hussain Khan lodged a complaint against him before the District Magistrate at Surat charging him breach of trust in respect of ornaments of the alleged value of a lakh of rupees belonging to his opponent's mother-in-law. He was arrested and subsequently released on bail. On the same day the opponent's brother-in-law filed another complaint against him before the same Magistrate charging him with breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 2,000. Both the cases were referred to Mr. C. C. Henderson for trial. The complaint filed by the opponent was taken up first and stood adjourned till the 16th March for cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. On the 8th March 1910, the opponent presented another complaint to Mr. F. G. Anderson, District Magistrate of Surat, against him, charging him with having under false pretence and by fraud induced in 1889 the opponent's mother-in-law to deliver property and having misappropriated the same. He submitted to the warrant on the morning of the 10th March and on the same day applied to the District Magistrate for an adjournment of that case. The adjournment was granted but from a remark made by the Magistrate on the occasion he had reasonable ground to apprehend that the Magistrate had conceived and entertained a strong bias against him and he apprehended that he would not have a fair and impartial trial. He, therefore, applied for a transfer of this case to the Sessions Court at Surat or to some other Magistrate competent to try the charge against him in another district.

Mr. Inverarity read several affidavits in support of his petition when Mr. Rao suggested that the Court should ask for a report from the Magistrate with regard to the allegation made against him.

Their Lordships made an order asking for a report from the Magistrate and staying all proceedings in the meanwhile.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

RE BURJORJI COWASJI POSTWALLA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

Mr. Mankar, for a creditor, opposed the application and said that in the examination of the insolvent a sum of Rs. 10,000 was found due to him in his father's firm which he had not accounted for.

His Lordship granted two months' interim order.

RE LAKHMIDAS D. BARBHAYA.

Mr. Mankar for the insolvent applied for and obtained two months' extension of interim order.

Later Mr. Welinkar appeared on behalf of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Coy., opposing creditors and applied for the issue of a notice under section 104 (1) of the New Act. The learned counsel said the Official Assignee enquired with the affairs of the insolvent and he had made a report in which it was stated that the assignment made by the insolvent of his property to his sons was not bona fide and was made with a view to defeat the claims of his creditors.

His Lordship granted the application, remarking that he had doubts and if the creditors did not place better materials before the Court, he would discharge the notice.

RE MAHOMEDALI ABDOOLALI.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for 3 months' interim order.

Mr. Welinkar for Schroder Smidt and Company opposed.

The application was granted.

RE DHONDU BHANDU AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule with a month's interim order.

RE GOVINDJI JIWABHAI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE JETHABHAI NURSEY.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Waidya, appeared for the insolvent and applied for a rule nisi for the amendment of the adjudication order passed on the 3rd March and for interim stay of proceedings.

The application was granted.

RE MAHOMED ALLADIN KHOJA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent, was given leave to serve notices with an extension of the interim order.

RE MANECKJI DORABJI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule and an extension of the interim order.

The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—

Mahomedally Haji Miya Chikhby, Anandrao Ramchandra Naik, Doolabdas Karsondas Sha, Vajir Raji Gewli, Liladhar Ludha Sha; Ignatius Fonseca; Vadumal Khathumal and another; Maganlal Norotam Khatri and another, Khimji Obhaya Sha; and R. G. Wanawe.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

AT the Small Cause Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, continued the hearing of the petition filed by Mr. Abdulabhoy Lalji to declare void and set aside the recent Municipal election in the Mandvi Ward. The names of the candidates at the election were as follows: (1) The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, (2) Mr. Sheriff Dewji Kanji, (3) Mr. Lakhamsey Napu, (4) Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, (5) Dr. A. S. Gaya, (6) Mr. Khimji Hirji Kanji, (7) Mr. Karmali Pirbhoy Lalji, (8) Mr. B. K. Vandeker, (9) Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, (10) Mr. Sharafali Mamuji, (11) Mr. Jaffer Joosab, (12) Dr. A. G. Viegas, (13) Mr. Reuben Solomon, (14) Dr. R. H. Mulijani, and (15) Mr. Rahim Joosub.

Mr. Raikes, bar-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., solicitors, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Cowasji B. Setna, pleader, appeared for the first respondent; Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister-at-law, for the second; Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, for the third; Mr. Surti, pleader, for the fourth; Mr. Cama, solicitor, for the fifth; Messrs. Godinho and Meiseri, pleaders, for the sixth; Mr. J. Baptista, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Koregaonker, pleader, for the eighth; Mr. Santoke, pleader, for the ninth; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Bahagwat, pleader, for the tenth; Mr. Meiseri, pleader, for the eleventh. Mr. Crawford, Municipal solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Godinho for Mr. Kayani said that a general personation did not need an election as a whole. Even assuming that the Court was entitled to look to the common law to ascertain the grounds on which an election could be voided as a whole, still the jurisdiction of the Chief Judge was circumscribed by the provisions of section 33 of the Municipal Act under which the Court had no jurisdiction to set aside the election as a whole, although the same result might be attained by setting aside the elections of the different candidates individually. Mr. Godinho further submitted that the mere fact of a person's name being on the final roll was conclusive of his right to vote, and the Court had no authority to go beyond the election roll. The Court's jurisdiction was of a discretionary character and Mr. Godinho appealed to his Honour not to interfere lightly in view of the fact that the petitioner was not fighting a bona fide battle in the interests of the public. The petitioner, he said, was the tool of two unsuccessful candidates. Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji and Mr. Sharafali Mamuji. Having regard to the fact that it had been clearly established that their polling was not free from personation.

Mr. Suntoke, on behalf of his client, Mr. Fazalbhai Joomabhai Lalji, submitted that it was proved by the evidence there were irregularities at the election. His client was charged with having secured bad votes in six instances, but the evidence showed that of these six, five were valid votes and only in one instance a servant had voted in his master's name. He was prepared to admit that as a bad vote. Mr. Suntoke in conclusion asked his Honour to declare Mr. Fazalbhoy as successful candidate.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, observed that he would not go into the evidence adduced but confine his remarks to the law bearing on the subject. From legal point of view his Honour had no power to declare the whole election now, even if personation were proved. The only thing his Honour could do was to set aside the election of those who were found to have been wrongly elected.

Mr. Raikes replying said that his Honour had already decided that the Court had the power to set aside the whole election.

His honour will deliver Judgment to-morrow mornin,

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders and policy holders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's Offices, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report, which has been already published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette," the Chairman said:—In the unavoidable absence from Bombay of our Chairman, I have the honour of occupying the chair at this meeting. The task of presiding to-day is not a difficult one when I have to submit for your approval such a satisfactory report upon our Company's work during the year 1909. The report has been in your hands for some time so I presume it may be taken as read. I do not intend to take up your time with many remarks regarding the Company's continued prosperity. You will admit that we have reason to be very satisfied at the most successful results in the past and our success has been even more marked in the year now under review. Such a record of prosperity and strengthening of the Company's financial position must create satisfaction in the mind of every Shareholder and Policyholder. A few words are not out of place as to the aims of the directors and the management in connection with your Company and I also feel that a few facts, indicative of the Company's success, should have particular attention drawn to them. In their efforts to promote the Company's best interests it has always been the policy of those connected with the management to place on the books only assurances on the best class of lives so far as can be ascertained by careful selection of business—aided by the best medical advice available. In this country where the benefits of life assurance have been appreciated comparatively recently, the absolute necessity for care in selection of the business can readily be understood. The "Oriental" has felt its way during the past thirty-five years cautiously; but guided by experience gained, it has readily given concessions in its policy conditions and rates so far as that experience has justified it doing so. You will notice that the funds have again been increased by the largest amount ever secured in any previous year in the Company's history and now stand, at this date at a splendid figure of over three and a half crores of rupees. Then as to that very important question in connection with a Life Assurance Company—the manner in which the Funds are invested: You all know how 80 per cent. of all premiums received has, under our Trust Deed, to be invested in Government Paper and lodged with the Company's Trustee for the protection of Policyholders. There are some of us who, perhaps, have wished that a little more latitude in the manner in which our funds could be invested had been possible, realising that it would be advantageous to be able to earn a higher rate of interest. However, at a former meeting it has been explained to you how great are the difficulties which surround the question of an amendment of the Trust Deed so as to secure larger powers. These render the task almost impossible—even were it decided as desirable by Shareholders and Policyholders. It has been possible during past years by careful management to have a margin out of the 20 per cent. allowed for expenses available for a few other investments—namely such as are permissible under the Trust Act and as you will notice from the report these have all been carefully selected. We are also fortunate in getting a good return upon the Company's properties secured for the Company's own Offices in Bombay and Madras—nearly 7 per cent. being earned upon this class of investment. During the year a further purchase was made in Calcutta and as stated in the report the Company hope to have their own building in that City within the next year or two when the Directors have every reason to anticipate equally profitable results, apart from the benefit attached to having an office to accommodate an increasingly successful Branch.

As to the claims which have arisen within the year there is nothing which calls for comment, but I ask you to consider the large amount which the "Oriental" has paid for the benefit of widows and orphans of those who were insured with the Company or as a provision for old age under its attrative endowment policies—the amount from the commencement to 31st December last under this head being over three crores of rupees. This is a very clear indication of the great benefit a Life Policy offers and indicates the help which has been given financially in the hour of necessity to many people in India. I should like to add a word about the desire of the management to see the figure for outstanding claims reduced considerably. The Company do all they can to assist claimants to secure an early settlement but there are, of course, certain absolutely essential requirements which have to be complied with before the money can be paid.

Now as to the attention given to economy in connection with the working of the Company—this has had, and always will have, close attention; but I regret that the increasing competition from Indian companies of recent formation as also from companies from further afield has a tendency to make the getting of business somewhat more expensive than in former years. Some of these companies are paying very heavy commissions and other emoluments which is unfortunate, as it is never desirable for a Life Assurance Company to have a too heavy expenditure for securing new or maintaining existing business. In conclusion, I ask those present as also all the Shareholders and Policyholders connected with the Company to do more than they have done in the past towards helping to extend the Company's interests. Much success may be attained if those connected with the Company will only use their influence and recommend the "Oriental" to their friends. The "Oriental" was the first Indian Life Assurance Company and surely is deserving of the support of all classes throughout the country, particularly with the unquestionable evidence which is given each year of careful management and steady financial progress along sound lines. I hope that during the current year those I appeal to will do their part to a greater extent. The Shareholders and Policyholders can have the utmost confidence as to the future of the Company. I have now much pleasure in moving the adoption of the directors' report and audited accounts for the year 1909.

Dr. Cawasji, in seconding the proposition, said it was a matter of great congratulation that their Company was prospering and had continued to be prospering. He said this was a Swadeshi Company and it behoved every one to see this Company in an ever-flourishing condition.

Dr. Sukhia then addressed the meeting. He asked for more particulars in the report. He said the bonus ought to be given in a very liberal manner. He expressed a hope that in next year's report all the particulars would be given.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim, in reply said, he recognised that the Oriental owed a deep debt of gratitude to the Parsi Community but he could not understand how a report prepared on a racial table would be useful. He said in Mr. Murdoch they had a very useful director and he took a very great care in seeing that the purchases were made at the very best market rates. He gave them the assurance that the best care was taken in the matter of investments.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. Jehangir then moved that Mr. Gordhandass Khatau and Mr. S. E. Warden be re-elected directors.

Dr. Master seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar asked the Chairman to divide the proposition in two parts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said he could not do so under the articles of Association.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar then moved as an amendment that Mr. S. E. Warden be re-elected a director.

Mr. J. N. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia said Mr. Gordhandass having made a statement on solemn affirmation that owing to ill health he could not fulfil his duties as a director of a certain mill he ought to retire and make room for some other fit Hindu gentleman.

The Chairman assured the meeting on behalf of himself and the other directors that Mr. Gordhandass was the ablest, and best of direction and one of the sincerest well-wishers of the Company and that his work was above praise. It was for Mr. Gordhandass, he said, to declare whether he would be able to remain on the board. The question for them to consider was whether Mr. Gordhandass had rendered most valuable services to the Company or not, and he appealed to them to carry the original proposition by an overwhelming majority.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost by a majority.

The original proposition was then carried.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria and Mr. Bapuji Wadia were then elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 2,000.

On the motion of Mr. Barlow it was resolved to declare a dividend at the rate of 18 1-2 per cent.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BY THE WAY.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AT ALBEMARLE-STREET.

Some interesting reminiscences of Mr. John Murray, the publisher, appear in "Great Thoughts." Dr. Livingstone, it appears, was a frequent visitor at Albemarle-street. At the late Mr. Murray's request he once sat for his portrait to Henry Phillips, and when the picture was finished, he said to Mrs. Murray: "I don't much like the portrait; it makes me look a great deal too stern." She replied: "I have seen your face look very like it, Dr. Livingstone." The last letter he ever wrote to the late Mr. Murray arrived from Central Africa shortly before Dr. Livingstone's death, and it contained a postscript to this effect: "Please tell Mrs. Murray that I have seen my face, for the first time for many months, in Lake Tanganyika, and it is very like the portrait."

OBJECTIONABLE NOVELS.

Mr. Murray, as might be expected, holds strong views in regard to a certain class of fiction, and regrets the tendency to deal in novels with what are called "sex problems." Once he had a conversation with a distinguished lady novelist on the subject, and asked her: "Why do you ladies so often deal with these things!" Her reply was; "Oh, we must get dramatic situations, and it is difficult to do so without it." "Surely," rejoined Mr. Murray, "you do not consider that Sir Walter Scott is deficient in dramatic situations, yet he never dealt with unpleasant subjects?" Her reply was: "I never thought of that before; but you are quite right as far as Sir Walter Scott is concerned."

MR. RUFUS ISAACS AS SCHOOLBOY.

Some recollections of the new Solicitor-General as a schoolboy are supplied by a contributor to the "Jewish World," who was at school with him. He was, it seems, pre-eminent as the very worst of boys, from the schoolmaster's point of view: "Lessons he left unlearnt, class-work he shirked, and mischief was his only devotion. Nor was he mischievous only in himself—he delighted in inspiring others in his 'wicked ways.' Indeed my recollection of the Solicitor-General is always associated with a demoniacal young mischievous imp with sparkling eyes, who was always in disgrace or being caned, and yet withal was ever merry and deliciously humorous. . . . It would be interesting to see how anyone could, in the case of the Solicitor-General, justify the child being father to man legend: the theory of 'Sandford and Merton' he has exploded." "Isaacs Secundus, you will go to the devil"—was the prognostication oft repeated by his schoolmasters. Instead of that, says the authority we have quoted, the "devil" (of the legal sort) comes to him, and is right glad of the privilege.

PRICE OF GOLF BALLS.

The boom in rubber and the increased price of the substance are having their effects in the enhanced price of many articles, and it is said that golfers will shortly be asked to pay dearer prices for balls. The attempt has been made, indeed, the "Glasgow News" says, to get an agreement between the leading manufacturers to raise the price of the 2s. ball to half-a-crown, but the project has not materialised, although the majority were favourable to the increase. Manufacturers say that at the present price of rubber it is impossible to produce the 2s. ball at a profit, and only such as happen to have unexpired contracts running for the supply of the substance are keeping their balance on the safe side of the ledger. Already in America balls of corresponding value have been raised to 2s. 6d. and 3s.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS LOSE AN OPPORTUNITY.

Writing from Costa Rica, the Special Commissioner of the "Engineer" has some hard things to say about British engineers' indifference to foreign trade: "British manufacturers of rolling stock, plant and material might," he says "have done quite a respectable amount of business in Costa Rica latterly had they but had a little spirit of enterprise, since the Government railway, El Ferro Carril a Pacifico, has been, and still is, undergoing improvement and renovation in every department, considerable orders for new plant and materials being given out. Owing to the complete absence of any representative from Great Britain in the machinery line, and inasmuch as the British catalogue of rolling stock or railway supplies is scarcely ever seen here, all these orders, amounting to some £20,000 up to date, have gone to the United States, Germany, Belgium, and France. And yet the Chief Engineer of the railway, Senor Carlos Iglesias, tells me that both he and his colleagues would in every case have much preferred to deal with British manufacturers." Nevertheless, among all the many catalogues, price lists, quotations, and samples forwarded to them—all without solicitation—there has not been one, they said, from any English firm.

LORD CRANBROOK AND "THE STUPID PARTY."

While politicians are reading the biography of Gathorne Hardy, first Earl of Cranbrook, it is interesting to recall his attack on John Stuart Mill, whom he taunted with having called the Tories "the stupid party." Mill replied, "The hon. member misunderstands me. I never said that every Tory was stupid. What I said was that if a man was stupid, he was sure to be a Tory!" This distinction with a difference much amused the House. Mr. Justin McCarthy, who was in the House with Mr. Gathorne Hardy, was never impressed with his oratory. He described him as "fluent as the sand in an hour-glass, and stirring as the roll of a drum—but often as dry as the sand, and empty as the drum."

THE MISUNDERSTOOD WALLABIES.

The wallaby, whose introduction to the menu of a West End restaurant we noted the other day, once figured in an absurd story affecting the reputation of an eminent Colonial statesman. When Sir George Grey broke off his active connexion with New Zealand politics the report came home that he had retired to his country estate, where he was living quietly, surrounded by his wallabies. The news caused amazement and consternation among some of his English friends, until it was explained to them that the word "wallaby" was not, as they had supposed, a Maori equivalent for "squaw."

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught has always been a great traveller, and his latest expedition to Central Africa will not be his first visit there. Indeed, as the *Lady's Realm* recalls, his Royal Highness has been over most of the roads of the world, and he can tell the good stories he has collected on his travels with a humour worthy of his Irish name. Everybody knows the story of how the Duke of Connaught came to be given the name of Patrick by his sponsor, the Duke of Wellington. Queen Victoria was driving through an Irish district when an old beggar-wife hobbled across her path and cried, with high-pitched fervour, "Oh, Queen dear! call the next one Patrick and all Ireland will die for [illegible]."

THE TWO SERVICES.

Neither a battleship nor an armoured cruiser will be laid down in the Government yards during 1910. This is conclusive from the statement made by the First Lord of the Admiralty that two of the armoured ships in the new programme to be built at Portsmouth and Devonport will not be commenced till January. In ordinary circumstances the battleship "Orion" and the cruiser "Lion," which were laid down simultaneously on November 29th at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively, would be advanced to launching stage in July, but in order to avoid the building slips remaining idle for about five months, it is intended to keep the present ships on them till the latter part of August, a period of nine months. This manœuvre will not, however divert criticism from the essential fact that not one of the five "Dreadnought" battleships and cruisers in the new programme will be laid down until the next calendar year. This does not allow any margin for contingencies which may arise to prevent their completion my what is called the danger period, namely, March, 1813. Excluding the two Colonial cruisers, the relative "Dreadnought" position of the three strongest Fleets will at that time be as follows, counting ships built and building:—

Great Britain.	Germany.	United States.
25	17	10
	27	

In the face of this statistical comparison, which is netiher a two-Power standard nor a two to one against Germany, is it statesmanlike to put off the commencement of one year's armoured ships until the following January, and then to allow an expenditure or only £350,000, for the whole five up to the end of March?

DESTROYER FLOTILLA CHANGES.

With the completion of the ocean-going destroyers "Zulu" and "Viking"—the former of which has undergone her acceptance trial and will immediately be followed into the service by the latter—all the 33-knot boats of the 1907-8 programme have left the builders' hands. The delivery of the "Zulu" and "Viking" will enable the strengthening policy to be applied further to the First Destroyer Flotilla, whose 24 units will now consist of the "ocean-going" and "River" classes in equal proportions. The next change in the constitution of the senior flotilla will be the replacement of the "River" boats by twelve of the 27-knot "Beagle" type, and this will leave the "River" class available for transfer to the Second Flotilla, the composition of which will eventually be made up entirely of these 25.5 knotters. Meanwhile, attention will be directed to the acceleration of the twenty destroyers of the "Acorn" class in the 1909-10 programme.

WOOLWICH AS A NAVAL BASE.

The new Navy Estimates show that the development of the Whitehead torpedo, which made it necessary to provide longer ranges for testing purposes, wrought considerable changes in the previous arrangements made by the Admiralty for spending money at Woolwich, and other torpedo ranges where torpedoes were previously put through their trials. At Woolwich, for instance, £300,000 was the original estimate for completing a suitable Whitehead range; but since a much better place has been found for these trials in a Scotch loch, the sum to be spent at Woolwich has been reduced to £115,000; and the sum provided for the work next financial year is only £35,000, leaving £13,000 to complete the smaller total expenditure. In other ways, also, Woolwich has been depreciated as a naval centre, for whereas £1,139,038 was originally estimated as the cost of providing coaling facilities and fuel storage at this old-time port on the Thames the expenditure has now been reduced to £780,000. But while the Admiralty have taken away from Woolwich with one hand it has given with the other, for an original estimate of £65,000 for providing accommodation and storage of submarines has now been increased to £230,000, and £20,000 is to be spent next year, which will bring the total sum voted and re-voted up to £208,000, leaving £150,000 still to be spent for completing the work. This large accommodation for submarines and fuel shows that arrangements have been made for safeguarding London's river by means of this type of fighting ship should necessity arise. The fact should bring sleep to the beds of Londoners.

"DREADNOUGHT'S" NEW WIRELESS INSTALLATION.

The remodelling of the wireless installation on board the "Dreadnought," which will in future enable a message to be sent by that ship in home waters to a wireless station as far distant as Malta, is a welcome indication that the authorities are keeping this means of naval communication well up-to-date. For the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station, or a single ship cruising anywhere in that sea on this side of Malta, to be able to communicate direct with the Admiralty is to give "My Lords" such a minute control of the fleets that strategy in the home waters and near seas is made much easier. Such powerful "throws" from ships' batteries will also enable the Admiralty to station ships of all the fleets at home and abroad in such positions, on their respective stations, as to link them all up by wireless telegraphy, one station with the other, and all the stations with Whitehall. With a few land stations about this control over the whole Navy could be exercised direct from London at all times, by a little judicious arrangement in having at least one ship on certain cruising grounds, or anchored at certain spots, on every day of the year.

REGIMENTAL HONOURS.

With the grant of "Namur, 1695," to a number of regiments in this month's Army Orders, the list of regimental honours which have so long been missing is still further reduced, and it seems likely that the labours of Major-General Ewart's committee will before long have come to an end. It is to be hoped, however, that before the committee is dissolved the case of the regiments which served under Marlborough, but which did not enjoy the good fortune of taking part in any one of his four greatest battles, will be sympathetically dealt with. These have nothing on their colours or appointments to show that they took part in those famous campaigns in which the British Army made so great a name for itself. All the regiments which served in the Low Countries during the war of the Spanish Succession ought to have the fact recorded amongst their honours, and there is no difficulty (as there was in the case of "Namur") in ascertaining the corps entitled to the distinction. It might take the form of "Low Countries" or "Flanders," with the date in each particular case. As Schellenberg was the first important victory gained by our Regular Army in the open field on the Continent of Europe its name might also well be added to the list.

THE TRAINING SYLLABUS.

We have more than once expressed the view that the laying down for the instruction of recruits of a syllabus in which every hour of the week is accurately mapped out is hardly the ideal way in which to secure the desired result. The want of elasticity in such a system is as unsatisfactory as is the implied mistrust in the efficiency of the instructors, and the footnote in the various manuals, stating that the syllabus is only given as a guide, is susceptible of as various degrees of interpretation as there are officers. It is always difficult to recede from a position gracefully, but this feat the Army Council are evidently endeavouring to perform, for they have issued a circular in which they begin by saying that "the matter has been under their consideration," and end by making the incontrovertible statement that "the motto of training is that the results to be obtained are of greater importance than the methods of obtaining them." It is also laid down with much wisdom that commanding officers may modify instructions as they think advisable to enable them to deal with the varying conditions of men, weather, and locality. This we take it is the official method of saying that they may do what they like and will be judged by the result, and we trust that the hint relating to a definite decision on the subject is merely a form designed to cover a retreat from an untenable position, and not to be taken too seriously.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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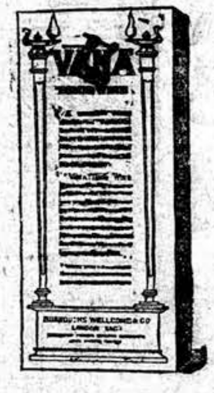

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in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

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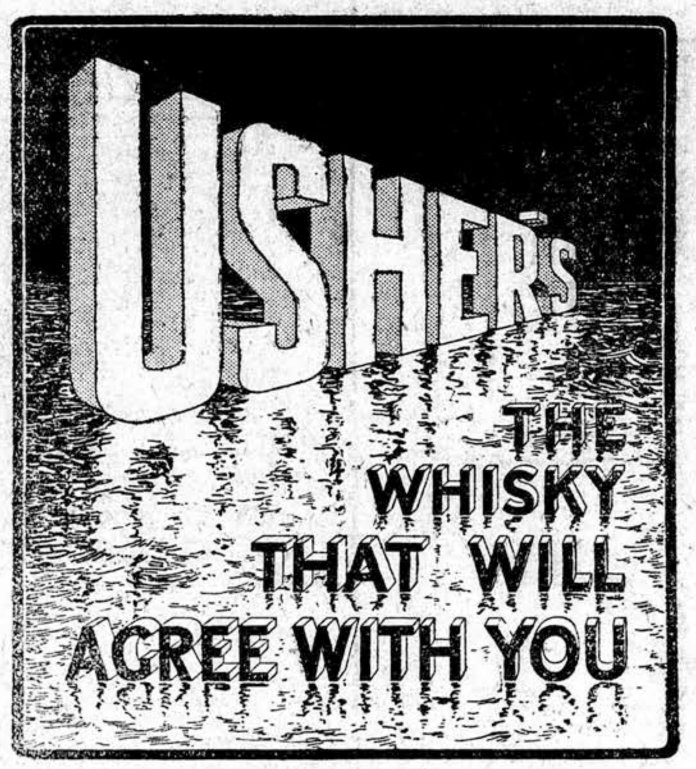
USHER'S
THE WHISKY THAT WILL AGREE WITH YOU

Sole Agents :—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME SMART THEATRE FROCKS.

It is on the stage, both in London and Paris, that one frequently finds the first indications of the newest and smartest fashions, and among the latest and most successful creations of the famous Maison Paquin, writes a correspondent, there are some charming theatre gowns, specially designed for Mlle. Bady, and worn by her in "La Vierge Folle," which has just been produced very successfully in Paris. One of these Paquin frocks carried out in champagne-coloured satin, veiled closely with mousseline de soie in the same delicate shade. The draperies of the skirt are drawn down some little distance above the hem under a band of satin, bordered along the top by small ornaments of silk cord. A deep corselet belt of soft silk embroidery comes high in front, where it is cut square, and there is also a pretty chemisette of embroidered mousseline, above which there comes a small yoke outlined with lace. The upper sleeves are of satin, cut in one with the sides of the bodice, according to the prevailing fashion, and arranged with very dainty under sleeves of lace. For the same actress another very effective gown has been designed by Paquin, and made in soft blue satin shot with brown. The skirt is arranged with a long tunic edged with a wonderful embroidery in brown and blue "bullet" beads, and carried out in an Egyptian design, representing quaint and curious birds outlined with oxidised silver. The draped bodice is adorned with the same embroidery, and finished at the throat with a small turn-down collar and a crossing cravat of fine cream lace. The sleeves, which come only to the elbow, are edged there with embroidery, and over the gown a beautiful evening cloak is worn, trimmed with blue fox. A third toilette of considerable distinction is arranged in two shades of blue. The soft satin of the clinging under-robe is chosen in the pale blue of forget-me-not, while the floating draperies which cover this satin are of mousseline de soie, in the brighter and deeper colour of the cornflower. Across the front of the bodice there is a dainty embroidery in crystals and in pale blue paillettes. The same embroidery appears again on the shoulders, and on the front of the skirt, so that the whole effect is most delightful.

A SHOW OF SPRING NOVELTIES.

Prominent among this springs novelties in the way of sunshades there are some which are made in striped Shantung silk with borders in Oriental colourings, and others again with quaint handles representing various characters from "Chantecler." Very smart, too, are the coloured silk umbrellas at half a guinea, with patent rings of silk cord to suspend them from the wrist. These umbrellas are obtainable in various shades to match the new spring materials. Many of the new materials are arranged with shot effects, and there are to be seen at the shops some charming examples of shot ninon de soie and shot satin which will make very fascinating frocks both for day and evening wear. A most effective fabric, known as "colienne moire," will make most delightful frocks for afternoon wear. Graceful wraps in a kimono shape, which will be equally appropriate for day or evening wear, are among the new productions in the mantle department. These cloaks are lined throughout with strong Japanese silk.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Delhi,"

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Mail Steamer s. s. Delhi which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday at 6 a. m. will bring the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Blane, Mr Pierre
Marshall, Mr A
Gore, Mr, Mrs 2nd Infants
McBelk, Mr A
Preston, Mr K
Ockwell, Mr F J
Kirkwood, Captain J
Bush, Mr P F W
Froster, Maj General J B Mrs
Smith, Mr and Miss V W
Hockenhall, Mr F W
Thomas, Miss
Edwards, Miss
Weir, Miss M N
Christie, Mrs D C
Hassall, Mr A E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Jermyn, Colonel
Tomkins, Mr E W
Beicherel, Mr A
Chambers, Mr J B W
Mecredy, Lt H P Mrs
White Major P C
Slacke, Mrs F A
Smedley, Miss A E
Young, Mr J J B
Robertson, Mrs B
Chambers, Mr E E
Young, Mr S
Mors Mr W
Irvine, Dr D Arcy
Leggatt, Mr B
Laing, Dr A C
Galloway, Mr A

FOR KARACHI.

Menzies, Mr B H
Lowe, Miss C
Beal, Miss E
[illegible], Allison Maj
[illegible], Mr L

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS,
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SALAD OIL.

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LONDON'S LATEST PANTOMIME FAVORITES

Special Issue of ZONOPHONE RECORDS

All the Hits of the 1909-10 Season, as sung at

DRURY LANE THEATRE	London
LYCEUM THEATRE	Do.
KING'S THEATRE	Hammersmith
LYRIC THEATRE	Do.
ALEXANDRA THEATRE	Stoke Newington
SHAKESPEARE THEATRE	Clapham
THE KENNINGTON	
THE BOROUGH THEATRE	Brixton
THE GRAND	Fulham
THE BROADWAY	New Cross
THE PAVILION	Mile End
THE BOROUGH	Stratford
THE CRYSTAL PALACE	

And in Pantomimes all over England.

All 10-Inch Records.

PRICE Rs. 1-14 EACH.

This list embraces the principal hits in every Pantomime all over England.

It is the most complete and up-to-date list of popular records on the market—the recording is perfect—and every piece a gem.

PANTOMIME SONGS. 10-Inch, Rs. 1-14.

Mr. Herbert Payne. (*With Orchestra.*)

The success of any list is assured when selections by this artist are included in its repertoire; we therefore predict great sales and popularity, for the six numbers enumerated below:—

X 42955.—The Light of Day.
X 42959.—If the world were mine to give.
X 42957.—Come over the Hanover.
X 42958.—I wish I lived next door to you.
X 42961.—I used to sigh for the silvery moon.
X 42962.—The Pride of the Prairie.

All our friends will readily recall the old favourite, "The Blind Boy." "The Light of Day" is just such another song, and is likely to prove just as great a favourite.

"If the world were mine to give"—is one of those fascinating over songs which, without being too full of expressed sentiment, appeal so strongly to the public.

The melody is of that sweetness which finds so much acceptance with the average music lover; this fact, combined with the excellent rendition, make the record an acquisition to any collection.

All the above are huge successes on the Pantomime stages, and are certain of a warm reception from all talking machine owners.

Mr. Harry Fay. (*With Orchestra.*)

X 42964—Under the tropical moon.
X 42965—Don't take me home.
X 42966—Send them along to me.

These three records are now being sung nightly at "The Kennington" "the Shakespeare," and "The Pavilion" Theatres, London.

Mr. Fred. Vernon. (*With Orchestra.*)

X 42968—I want to go to Idaho.
X 42975—Ship Ahoy.

"Ship Ahoy" makes bid to become the most popular of all this season's Pantomime hits. The verses are set to a lively swinging tune, and a fittingly jolly rendering is given by Mr. Fred. Vernon.

X 42977—The Girl in the Clogs and Shawl.

"The Girl in the Clogs and Shawl" is another song that has made itself popular. It runs in the same strain as "A Lassie from Lancashire," and is by the same composer.

The audiences at the Halls readily pick up and join in the refrain—

I'd rather be busy
With my little Lizzie,
The girl in the clogs and shawl.

We can quite understand this, and think our friends will be tempted to do likewise when they hear the record.

X 42951—Let's all go down the Strand.

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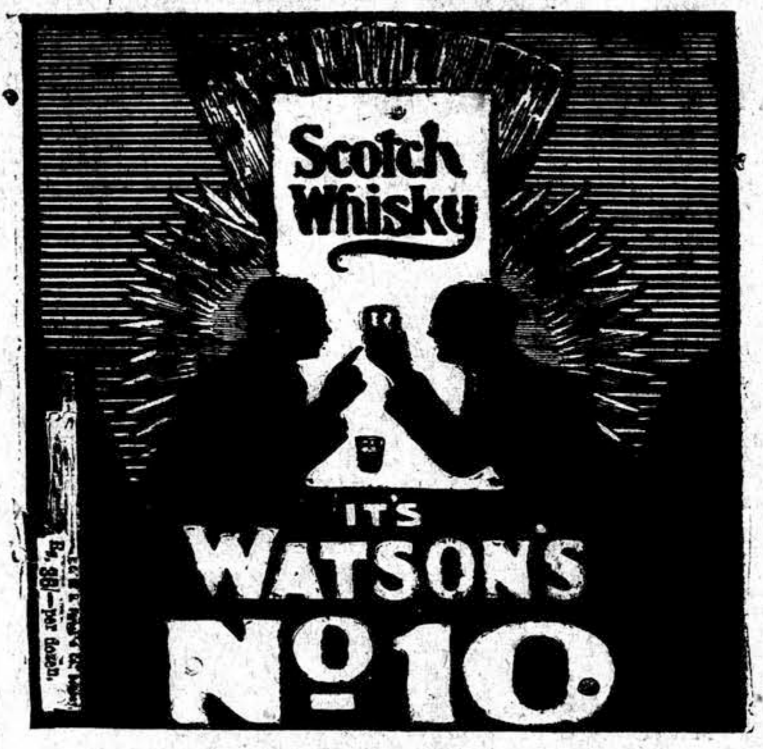
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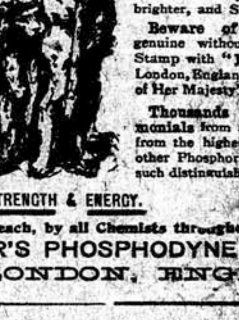

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